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GERMANY RECEIVES NOTE CALLING FOR PAYMENT TO ALLIES

Granting of a Moratorium Is Not
Considered Jeopardized but
Formal German Reply Is
Expected to Request One

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Sunday).—The note, which the Reparations Commission has sent to the German Government, calling upon it to take steps to assure the January and February payments, should not be interpreted as jeopardizing the moratorium proposal. It is a necessary demarche following in natural sequence and it is in reply that Germany is expected to make a formal demand for a moratorium.
Today news that the demand has been made is declared to be premature. While a note in this sense is expected, no definite information is yet available, and as matters stand the January installment is looked for.
Nevertheless the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to assert that the British delegation on the commission is desirous of a permanent, not a provisional, settlement of the whole problem before January 15. It believes procrastination would be dangerous.
Since many erroneous statements have been issued concerning the attitude of Sir John Bradburn, he repeats that his advice to the British Government is based upon the recognized inevitability of certain eventualities, and it is entirely wrong to represent him as opposed personally to a moratorium. He does not, however, wish to appear as the author of the moratorium scheme in France. It is held to be impossible for the reparations commission on its own authority to settle allied policy in face of imminent German bankruptcy, and therefore ministerial meetings must be held. In a financial conference Germany will probably participate.

Alternative Plans

Moratorium May Be Declared or a
Loan Backed by the League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The German industrialist, Dr. Rathenau, has had a further interview with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and is understood to have explained at great length his views as to Germany's economic position with particular reference to the reparations question. The Treasury has within the last few days devoted much study to the question; and as a result the finance committee of the Cabinet is also considering it and will report to a full meeting of the Cabinet within a short time.
There is less talk among leading financial authorities just now in favor of modifying Germany's indebtedness, and discussion is inclining toward a method of postponing payment purely in the interests of the Allies, Germany's prosperity being merely incidental and a means to an end.

In looking to postponement as a solution of the present difficulties, the interests of France are by no means being overlooked and in view of her necessities some credit operation may be devised to replace the immediate German payments. Germany may eventually, according to the prevailing view here, and moreover she can pay the installment due in January, but whether it would be wise to compel her to do so is another matter.

Moratorium Has Disadvantages

Dr. Rathenau has met many leading British bankers in the last few days and the prospect of new arrangements being made has resulted in the sudden and tremendous improvement in the value of the German mark.

Two alternatives are apparently being dismissed in London to provide for Germany's industrial future so that she can fulfill her obligations. The alternatives are a moratorium or a loan backed by the League of Nations. A moratorium has many disadvantages in the eyes of financiers here.

It is not clear, for instance, that reparations payments are the only cause of the fall of Germany's external credit, so that a moratorium would not necessarily rectify that condition. Moreover at least one allied country would be placed in severe financial straits if it did not get a share of the reparations at the time this share was expected.

Finally certain authorities are of the opinion that a moratorium would do little toward reviving Germany's prosperity as it would only postpone the evil day of payment and would not create an incentive to effort on the part of Germany's people.

The advantage of an international loan as proposed would be that France would receive a substitute for direct payments from Germany and so would not suffer financially, the interest in making Germany pay would be transferred from governments to private individuals and the subject would therefore be removed out of the political realm where sound judgment is often obscured by many and various alien considerations.

French Protests

Finally, responsibility for safeguarding the collection of interest and the safeguarding of bondholders would be

placed on the broad basis provided by the League of Nations, which in itself would increase the prestige of the League with both debtor and creditor nations.

French unofficial opinion may protest against the conversations now proceeding in London, but its tears of independent action by Great Britain are unjustified for any proposals which crystallize out of the deliberations will become an affair for consideration by the Allies.

In any case the British Government is under the urgent necessity of finding some way to restore the circle of trade, and the visits of German business men are the logical development of the consultation between members of the British Cabinet and the five British financial experts at Gairloch in Scotland during September, when unemployment and measures to be taken to relieve it were under discussion.

In the task of restoring the circle of trade it was recognized by these experts that the reparation payments had introduced a new element which was causing violent and uncertain fluctuations in the exchanges and preventing world prices being fixed to the detriment and complete strangulation of international trade.

Rival Economic Schools

This new element gave rise to numerous discussions, official and unofficial, on the subject of reparation payments and there appeared two rival schools of economic thought, one advocating inflation of currency, the other calling for the restriction of paper in circulation. In addition to the plan for payment by Germany in kind and services as embodied in the Wiesbaden agreement, it is proposed that Germany shall carry out the capital works which otherwise would not be undertaken in backward countries such as Russia, and that mortgages on Germany's industries shall be taken up by allied industrial groups.

The latter plan would entail interests in reparations being passed over to industrial and commercial groups instead of remaining matter for governments. It seems clear that whether the moratorium or mortgage plan is adopted, the Allies will demand firm guarantees against what they regard as the outrageous use of the printing press and some assurance that there is prospect of the German budget being balanced.

German Comment Widespread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The latest note from the Reparations Commission to the German Government naturally provokes widespread comment here. The sharp tone of the note is contrasted with the amicable nature of the reparations negotiations which Dr. Rathenau is now conducting in London.

Most newspapers admit the justice of the commission's demand that the German Government should at once begin to set its finances in order. The Independent Socialist newspaper "Freiheit" declares: "The German possessing classes must pay up, and incidentally the income tax laws must be rigorously applied."

BRITAIN CONSIDERS SINN FEIN'S REPLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—A conference was held at No. 10 Downing Street today between the British Government and the Irish delegates at which the Irish reply to the latest government compromise proposals was considered. No official information is available regarding the conference which lasted one hour, but the situation is believed to be very unpromising. The general impression is that the new set of proposals particularly regarding partition has been rejected by the Sinn Fein delegates. Hope has not, however, been abandoned and a further conference may take place tomorrow.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday).—J. M. Andrews, Ulster's Labor Minister, declared in a speech to County Down Orangemen yesterday that under no circumstances was Ulster prepared to give up the Parliament or agree to enter an All-Ireland Parliament dominated by British avowed enemies.

Peace, he said, might come with tomorrow's sun, if their opponents would agree to govern South Ireland impartially within the Empire and recognize that Ulster was not to be terrorized or coerced.

AID ASKED IN CILICIA AS FRENCH TROOPS GO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—American aid is asked by the Armenian National Union of America, in behalf of the Christian population of Cilicia who are alleged to be in danger of Turkish attack owing to the impending evacuation of that region by the French troops.

The society has just received cable messages from the Catholics, leader of the Armenian church, and the national authorities of Beirut, Syria, advising that many are already fleeing from Adana and other inland cities to the seaports and have appealed to the European consulates for protection.

The Hellenic Government is giving temporary aid to the refugees.

BRITISH OFFER TO EGYPT DECLINED

Proposals for Egyptian Self-Government Do Not, However, Differ so Much From Lord Milner's Report as Anticipated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, handed the results of the Egyptian negotiations with the Foreign Office under a covering letter to the Sultan of Egypt yesterday. The documents have now been published simultaneously here and in Egypt. Lord Allenby's letter states that the government learnt with keen disappointment that the proposals for Egyptian self-government were not acceptable to Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha. He regrets it still more because it cannot hold out a prospect of a reconsideration of its basis.

The independence and prosperity of Egypt, which lies on the main line of communication with the East, are of great importance to Britain. The immunity of Egypt from the dominant influence of any other great power is of primary importance to India, Australia, New Zealand and all the other British eastern colonies; it therefore affects the welfare and safety of nearly 350,000,000 British subjects.

Lord Allenby calls attention to Egypt's unhappy condition before association with Britain, and the great benefits which Egypt has derived from it. While Britain has sought for her self as financial gain or commercial privilege, Egypt has garnered all the fruits of her counsel and help. During the great war Egypt, covered by British ranks, passed scathless through that period of the ordeal.

Security of the Country

The High Commissioner regards the clauses dealing with British troops and their disposition in Egypt as the most important for guaranteeing the security of the country. Scarcely a generation has passed since Egypt was rescued from anarchy, and there are signs that the extreme elements in the Nationalist movement are even now capable of plunging her back into the abyss from which she has so recently been raised.

Until Egypt's record gives confidence in her own guarantees the British Commonwealth must maintain sufficient guarantees herself. Of these the presence of British troops in Egypt is first and foremost, and the British Government cannot waive nor weaken it. It is not intended by this to continue an actual or virtual protectorate.

The British Government deeply regrets that the maintenance of troops in Egypt and the association of British officials with the ministers of Justice and Finance should be so gravely misunderstood as they seem to be.

The true line of advance, writes Lord Allenby, for the Egyptian people is by cooperation with the British Commonwealth and not by antagonism to it.

"It is for the responsible leaders of Egypt in this second generation of her association with Great Britain to prove by their acceptance and steady use of the national status now open to them that the vital interests of the Empire in their country may be progressively intrusted to their care."

Diplomatic Representatives

Lord Curzon's draft of the proposed convention submitted to the Egyptian delegation does not differ so much from the basis of Lord Milner's report as was anticipated. Dealing with foreign affairs, provision is made for Egypt to be represented in London and any other capital that the Egyptian Government considers necessary by diplomatic representative enjoying the rank and title of a minister. Egypt will not, however, enter into any political agreement with foreign powers without consultation with Britain through its High Commissioner in Egypt. Egypt may also appoint such consular representatives abroad as may be required by it.

The Egyptian delegation in its memorandum objects to its Foreign Minister having to consult the British High Commissioner. Objection is also taken to Britain carrying on negotiations with foreign powers for abolition of the capitulations.

Lord Milner's report dealing with the question of the British representative reads: "On account of the special relations between Great Britain and Egypt created by the alliance, the British representative will be accorded an exceptional position in Egypt and will be entitled to precedence over all other representatives."

Further, the Milner report states: "Egypt will undertake not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance or will create difficulties for Great Britain, and will also undertake not to enter into any agreement with a foreign power which is prejudicial to British interests."

Military Clauses Objected To

As recently cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the strongest objection of the Egyptian delegation is directed against the military clauses. Egyptians have claimed that the small

British force, stationed on the Suez Canal would be sufficient to safeguard British communications.

When this was pressed on the Milner mission, a clause was embodied in the Milner report stating that to this it was quite impossible to agree and the question of where the force should be stationed should be left to be settled with other details in the official negotiations for the conclusion of the contemplated treaty.

Sir Adly Pasha considers that the proposed right for the disposition of British troops is "occupation pure and simple, destroys every idea of independence and suppresses even internal sovereignty." Sir Adly also takes exception to the clause dealing with the Sudan, claiming that Egypt must exercise her sovereignty over that country and the waters of the Nile.

His reply concludes: "The conciliatory spirit in which our discussions were conducted entitled us to look forward to the result of the negotiations with confidence. The draft which we have in our hands does not correspond with that expectation. In its present form it does not allow us to retain the hope of arriving at an agreement which will give satisfaction to the national aspirations of Egypt."

CHECK ON CANADIAN LIQUOR SMUGGLING

Exports to Michigan Bootleggers
Stopped, Is Report Made to
United States Commissioner of
Prohibition—Agreement Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Exportation of liquor from Canada to bootleggers in Michigan has been stopped, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, was informed yesterday. Michigan authorities, it was announced, have ruled that only firms chartered by the government and holding licenses for bonded warehouses may export liquor into the United States. This is the first result of the "gentlemen's agreement" entered into recently between federal prohibition directors of the border states with Canadian provincial officials.

Announcement also was made that a successful campaign is being conducted in New Hampshire against malt, hops and other ingredients for the manufacture of "home brew." In several instances shipments have been stopped and returned across the border. The latest problem of the kind, it is said, is the attempted marketing of brewing ingredients camouflaged under coined names.

Drys Urged to Act

Prohibition Commissioner Asks Support
of Law Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Addressing the Anti-Saloon League yesterday afternoon, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, urged encouragement and support of public officials who are giving their best efforts to make the law effective and urged upon citizens their duty to act as witnesses when the facts of violation of the prohibition laws are in their possession.

"In the light of my experience in the past few months as federal prohibition commissioner, I am persuaded that it is not quite enough to denounce the public official who is recreant of duty in enforcing the law, but we should go further and give encouragement and support to those officials who are giving their best efforts to make the law effective," said Mr. Haynes. "We should go further than public utterance or private expression, we should be willing to act as witnesses of the government when the facts of violation are in our possession. It would also be well for our citizens interested in law enforcement to attend the courts, giving moral support to the government officials. It is frequently true that the friends of the bootlegger throng the court rooms and the friends of the law are conspicuously absent."

"The silence of the great law-abiding and law-upholding majority of our people is sometimes misinterpreted by newspapermen and public officials as either disinterestedness or disapproval of the law. Therefore, at this time, it would seem most appropriate that we find expression for our principle and in every way put ourselves on record for the law, in conversation, both in private and public places. I do not mean to obtrude our views where unwelcome but I do mean that our conversation and deportment should be so pronounced that there can be no question as to where we stand."

"By the encouraging word and moral support of his efforts the official may be encouraged to a greater activity, or strengthened in his loyalty to duty."

"Opposition to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is a highly developed and persistent propaganda, which seems to be organized in certain quarters, which has as its purpose the impression on the public mind that it is not enforced and cannot be. Some seem to have the opinion that the government is not serious, that the law is a joke. It is a strange sense of humor when we laugh at the Constitution."

TER MEULEN BOND PLAN MATURING

Circulating of Bonds Guaranteed
by Borrowing Country Held
to Be Only Scheme for Re-
starting Circle of Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The practical results of the organizing work of Sir Drummond Drummond Fraser in furthering the Ter Meulen plan for restoring the circle of trade throughout the world may soon be available, according to Sir Drummond in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor's representative. Meanwhile, at his wish, the International Chamber of Commerce is to hold an important referendum of its members with a view to ascertaining the opinion of business men throughout the world on certain points connected with the practical application of the plan.

He regards this step as very important for public opinion and the opinion of business men especially is vital to the success of the Ter Meulen plan, which in many quarters is held to be the only practical plan now in the field of international finance.

Sir Drummond is gratified with the reception accorded to the plan during his visit to the United States, and would wish its merits to be known as widely in borrowing countries, since the initiative in restoring trade must come from them.

The Ter Meulen bond plan is being worked outside the range of political entanglements. Sir Drummond explained to The Christian Science Monitor's representative that it is purely financial in character and concerned trade only. It does not interfere with the sovereignty of any country, though the governments play a part in the work.

It requires that the government of the borrowing country shall pledge its securities such as the customs which can be easily tapped without interfering unduly with their working or impairing their efficiency and revenue producing power. In return it receives these Ter Meulen bonds. But it must first satisfy the lending countries that it is prepared to balance its budget, set its own finances in order by sound methods and cease the unrestrained printing of paper currency.

Any importer desiring to buy goods abroad will borrow from his government and offer these bonds to the exporter of the lending country as security. In course of time when the transaction has been made, the liquidated bonds will find their way back to the government of the debtor country by a reverse process to be used again in similar future transactions.

Some restraint is being placed on the character of the goods that can be imported with the assistance of the Ter Meulen bonds, for all luxuries are to be excluded and imports confined to classes of goods likely to stimulate industrial and productive activities in the borrowing countries.

Thus the Ter Meulen plan, while offering the greatest assistance to stimulate trade, at the same time attempts to remedy the internal finances of countries in need of reparation, thereby tending to remove what is the greatest obstacle to international trade at the moment, namely the great disparity in the exchanges and the impossibility of fixing an international price.

Another virtue of the Ter Meulen plan, Sir Drummond explained, is that the bonds provide a substitute for the £200,000,000 of bills of exchange on London which were outstanding when war broke out. Half this liability was circulating outside the London market and was an interest-bearing security which was a satisfactory substitute for gold. Ter Meulen bonds permit of longer credit than bills of exchange, just when such longer credit is needed.

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RENUNCIATIONS BY POWERS OF LEASED CONCESSIONS IN CHINESE TERRITORY ARE OFFERED ONLY CONDITIONALLY

Agreements of Great Britain and Japan to Return to Original Owner Various Ports of Entry Are Surrounded by Provisions, While French Offer Is Later Reconsidered—Japanese Refuse to Give Up Port Arthur and Dairen

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The Shantung question is one of vital importance to China," Dr. Alfred Sze of the Chinese delegation.

"We are hopeful that this meeting will be able to determine, in common accord, the essential terms of settlement," Baron Kato of the Japanese delegation.

"No mere surface irritation can live in the face of the supreme necessity for maintaining the entente cordiale," Aristide Briand.

"My visit to China and Japan has made me most optimistic as to the future of these two great nations," John D. Rockefeller Jr.

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WASHINGTON, Sunday Night.—The proposal of France, Great Britain, and Japan to return certain leased territories in China to the government in Peking is all very well so far as it goes, the drawback is that nobody knows how far it goes. When the details are made clear, the offers may be found acceptable or exactly the reverse. In any case the action represents some recognition of the doctrine of momentum and tuum in the international mind which speaks for progress in the future.

At the same time what it is proposed to resign is in striking contrast with what it is proposed to retain. France gives up the port of Kwangchow-wan, in the Lie-chau peninsula. Though a coaling station of importance it has not been developed, and its lease was obtained in the days when Germany having grabbed Kiaochow, all the other powers were grabbing something to compensate themselves for losses they had not sustained. Great Britain surrenders Weihaiwei. The lease of this port was Great Britain's answer to the leasing of Port Arthur and Dairen to Russia, which was in turn a set-off to the lease of Kiaochow. It was a purely protective acquisition, which carried no rights of economic development. Lying just across the Strait of Chihai from Port Arthur, it was intended as a warning to Russia that any further designs on the integrity of China must come to an end. As a matter of fact, the Port was never fortified nor made into a naval harbor. It has, indeed, been humorously said that the only reason for its occupation was the generous one of providing an opportunity for Sir James Lockhart to pursue his studies in the ancient literature of China.

But Great Britain retains Hong Kong, the greatest port in the East, one of the greatest ports in the world, lying at the mouth of the Canton River. She retains also the Kowloon territory, a territory leased with the deliberate intention of strategically securing Hong Kong from the attacks of modern artillery. In just the same way Japan, though at last apparently ready to leave Kiaochow, to which she has not a shadow of title, announces her intention of holding Port Arthur and Dairen with all their attendant rights. Nobody dreamed that so long as Great Britain held Hong Kong Japan would surrender Port Arthur, if indeed she would do this in any case. But there is this vast difference between the two that whereas Hong Kong is an open port, where all may trade equally, and where the Chinese merchants prosper more than the merchants of any other power, Port Arthur is at once a fortress and a closed port commercially.

The curious thing about the Japanese case is that Japan seems to think that, having taken Kiaochow by force from Germany, and Port Arthur by force from Russia, she has attained a

greater right to these leases than if she had acquired them direct from China. As a matter of fact, the blood and treasure she expended in the effort were a price deliberately given for the enormously valuable possession she desired. And whilst she has held Kiaochow in spite of her own promise to return it to China, and in defiance of the legal rights of the Chinese, so she forced the Chinese, after the Russian war, not only to surrender to her the Russian lease of Port Arthur, but materially to extend the period of that lease.

Taking all these things into consideration the generosity of the powers may not seem particularly oppressive. At the same time, a beginning has been made, and this beginning is in the nature of an admission that China actually has some rights in China, and this may lead to even greater admissions in the future.

China Gains Little

Renunciations Made by Nations Are Conditional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As had been anticipated by those who had watched the interests of China sympathetically, the concessions that have been made and the gifts that have been offered, either have a condition attached which limits their worth or else are intrinsically of little value. What took place at the session of the Far Eastern Committee on Saturday is of great significance. At first blush it was hailed as a victory for China. Each of the three powers having possessions in China arose and made a renunciation.

Whatever ungraciousness might have appeared in the immediate analysis of these renunciations, with the conclusion that they were not worth expansive gratitude on the part of the Chinese, is removed by the fact that not one was a free will, unconditional offer. France, through Mr. Viviani, first surrendered the lease of Kwangchow-wan, which is not one of the most important entry ports and on which the French have not expended much money in improvements. Moreover, the French would give up their lease when other interested nations gave up theirs.

Every Offer Contingent

The British safeguarded their offer to give up Weihaiwei by announcing that she could not give up their lease of the Kowloon extension on the mainland because it might expose Hong Kong to attack.

The Japanese, professing to want to do the fair thing by China, came out flatly for the retention of the Port Arthur district in Manchuria. Japan is willing to give up the Kiaochow territory to China as she has previously promised, but she wants something far more valuable.

Every proffer made was contingent upon every other nation doing something which it is unlikely will be done. If anything, therefore, was accomplished on Saturday, it was no more than the first step toward the consideration of China's first and fundamental demand that "the powers engage to respect and observe the territorial integrity and political and administrative independence of the Chinese Republic."

The discussion of the leased areas in China was begun by Dr. Wellington Koo, who stated that the existence of the leased territories in China was due in the original instance to the aggressions of Germany whose forcible occupation of part of Shantung Province constrained the Chinese Government to grant a lease for 99 years of the Bay of Kiaochow in the Shantung Province on March 6, 1898.

History of Concessions

This was closely followed by a demand on the part of Russia for the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, in which are found Port Arthur and the port of Dairen, along with the demand for the right of building a railway to be guarded by Russian soldiers, traversing the Manchurian province from Port Arthur and Dairen to join the Trans-Siberian Railway and Vladivostok. This was later the cause of the Russo-Japanese war, which resulted in 1905 in the transfer of those territories to Japan with the consent of China.

Following the lease of Kiaochow Bay to Germany and that of Port Arthur and Dairen to Russia, France obtained from China on April 22, 1898, the lease of Kwangchow-wan on the coast of Kwangtung Province for 99 years, and Great Britain the lease also for 99 years of an extension of Kowloon and the adjoining territory and waters close to Hong Kong on June 9, 1898, and the lease "for so long a period as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia" of the port of Weihaiwei on the coast of Shantung on July 1, 1898. Both Great Britain and France based their claims

for the leases on the ground of the inability of preserving the balance of power in the Far East.

Conditions have entirely changed. Dr. Koo pointed out. With the elimination of the German menace in particular, an important disturbing factor to the peace of the Far East had been removed. Russia had equally disappeared from the scene and it could be hoped with confidence that she would eventually return, not as the former aggressive power, but as a great democratic nation. The misdeeds of the Manchurian dynasty which had aggravated the situation had also disappeared.

In the interest of not only China but that of all nations, especially for the peace of the Far East, the Chinese delegation asked for the annulment and an early termination of these leases.

The Chinese delegation were fully conscious of the obligations which would fall upon them after the termination of the leasehold. Dr. Koo stated, and the Chinese Government would be prepared to respect and safeguard the legitimately vested interests of the different powers with those territories.

Japanese Refuse to Retire

The path of the Japanese position was found in the following statement by Mr. Nishihara:

"As to Kwantung Province, Port Arthur and Dairen, the Japanese delegates desire to make it clear that Japan has no intention at present of relinquishing the important rights she has lawfully acquired and at no small sacrifice. The territory in question forms a part of Manchuria, a region, where, by reason of its close proximity to Japan's territory more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and her national safety. This fact was recognized and assured was given by the American, British and French governments at the time of the formation of the international consortium that these vital interests of Japan in the region in question shall be safeguarded.

"In the leased territory of Kwantung Province there reside no less than 50,000 Japanese and the commercial and industrial interests they have established there are of such importance and magnitude to Japan that they are regarded as an essential part of her economic life."

Of course there are four Chinese for every Japanese in the district. France reconsidered her original offer after hearing the statements of Great Britain and Japan.

Mr. Balfour's Position

Arthur Balfour, for the British delegation, said, according to the official communiqué, that Great Britain had two different kinds of leases, and these, as he thought the Chinese delegation itself would admit, must be held to stand on a different footing one from the other. Mr. Balfour referred first to the leased territory of Kowloon extension, Hong Kong, he said, was perfectly indefensible and would be at the mercy of any enemy possessing modern artillery. He asserted that the safeguarding of the position of Hong Kong was not merely a British interest but one in which the whole world was concerned.

Mr. Balfour said the lease of the Kowloon extension had been obtained for no other reason except to give security to the port of Hong Kong, and it would be a great misfortune if anything should occur which was calculated to shake the confidence of the nations using this great open port in its security. He hoped he need say no more to explain that the Kowloon extension was in a different category and must be dealt with in a different spirit from those leased territories which had been acquired for totally different motives.

Welshaiwei Lease

Mr. Balfour then passed to the question of the lease of Welshaiwei. It had been based on a desire for the maintenance of the balance of power in the Far East, with a view to the maintenance of the policy of the open door, and had been intended as a check to the predatory action of Germany and Russia. There had been no question of its being a privileged port of entry for British commerce, nor for the establishment of British commercial rights to the exclusion or diminution of the rights of any other power.

The British Government would be perfectly ready to return Welshaiwei to China as part of a general arrangement intended to confirm the sovereignty of China and to give effect to the principle of the open door. This surrender, however, could only be undertaken as part of some general arrangement. The British Government's policy was to make use of the surrender of Welshaiwei to assist in securing a settlement of the question of Shantung. If agreement could be reached on this question, the British Government would not hesitate to do their best to promote a general settlement by restoring Welshaiwei to the Central Government of China.

War's Future Weapons

Samuel Gompers Says Naval Limitation Will Not Insure Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The limitation and reduction of naval armament would be an achievement of tremendous importance and significance, but if the Conference stopped there it cannot be said to have succeeded, said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on Saturday.

"Reduction of naval power will not end wars," he said. "Pruning of disproportionate shares of the world's great navies will not get at the things that really cause wars. Relative naval strength will be approximately as it is now, the difference being that each will have less."

"I have no intention of anything except to pay the highest tribute to the American naval proposal. But it would be idle to think that would solve the problem. Few authorities



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Leased territories in China

Map illustrates proposal by which France, Great Britain and Japan agree to return to government of Peking certain areas now under their control. It also shows the important strategic points which they appear unwilling to relinquish.

believe that ships of the line—dreadnaughts, superdreadnaughts and battle cruisers—would be the chief reliance of any nation in another war. The weapons would be submarines, airplanes, gases, and perhaps impending inventions of which we now know nothing.

"Every person who sincerely looks for an end of wars must hope with the deepest fervor that the Conference will go beyond naval limitation and strike hard and true at the causes of war."

"To destroy 66 ships and to fall on the Far Eastern and Pacific problem would be a transient victory in the shadow of disaster. The Conference must go on to the deeper questions upon which the issue of continued peace really hangs. It is the duty of the American people to register their conviction and to repeat it over and over again."

"The people of America—particularly the working people—have made known to their representatives in Washington their views, their desires, their demands; they will continue to do so."

Betrayal Charged

Chinese Journalist Attacks the Shantung Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Speakers before the Foreign Policy Association here on Saturday declared that President Harding did not intend to bring out the idea of an association of nations now, that he regretted the attention given to this issue at this time, and that the United States in impelling the Chinese Conference delegates to negotiate with the Japanese over Shantung had betrayed China and interfered unnecessarily in her affairs.

Bruce Bliven, managing editor of The New York Globe, from his experience as an attendant at the conferences between the President and other American officials and the newspapersmen, said that what Mr. Harding really wanted was an annual series of conferences, not necessarily incompatible with the present League of Nations, and supplemented by an international court of justice, possibly the one at work under the League, to settle disputes.

China "Betrayed"

K. P. Wang, editor of "Shun Pao," Shanghai, said the Versailles attitude was appearing at this Conference, which from the Chinese standpoint he considered to be a failure thus far. He said Secretary of State Hughes was playing a rôle similar to the Wilson rôle at Paris. The 5-5-3 naval reduction might be accepted, but there were no indications that the Far Eastern question was to be settled at all.

Why did Japan want a big army, except for the conquest of Asia? Unless the Far Eastern question were settled properly there would be war between China and Japan and possibly between Japan and Russia. Naval scrapping without a Far Eastern settlement did not mean a permanent peace. Instead of the Wilsonian 14 points the Conference had the Chinese 10 points, and the latter would probably fall as the former had.

For the second time, first at Versailles and now at Washington, Mr. Wang said that the United States had betrayed China, this time by interfering in the Shantung issue in such a way as practically to force the Chinese to negotiate with Japan. All China wanted was a hearing of the whole case before a world tribunal. China had no confidence in Japan's words. Secretary Hughes had acted deliberately against the wishes of the Chinese people when he had brought the Shantung issue out of the whole Conference and forced it into negotiation. By this act Mr. Hughes' prestige as a statesman had been greatly impaired in China.

As in Paris, Japan was playing the obstructionist's rôle. Baron Kato's hesitance on the naval ratio was a mere bargaining point. The Hughes naval plan had been so suddenly stated as to shock the old school

diplomats. Baron Kato, among others, had accepted it in theory. But the Baron was now trying to go back on even that acceptance.

Conferences Not Open

Mr. Wang said that in a few days word would be received from China proving that the Chinese people would not stand for negotiations with Japan on Shantung. Repeatedly they had refused Japan's invitation to negotiate. They would not submit to the action of their representatives at Washington along these lines. China was making her last stand against humiliation. She now had a national consciousness and some day her voice would be heard by the whole world. Japan would never subdue her as a nation. China remembered all favors and forgot no humiliation.

Henry W. Nevins of The Manchester Guardian said the next war would not be against the young men only, but by the use of poison gas would make victims also of those thus far exempt from direct physical suffering in wars. But the Conference had fought everybody something of a world problem. The Versailles Treaty must be entirely rewritten if European civilization were to be saved. The United States could not follow a policy of isolation. No one could think worse of the meanness of mankind than he did, but remembering the finer men and women he had known, he saw the possibility of their growing among mankind "a kind of freemasonry of civilized, honorable and intellectual people."

The speakers regarded the Conference as not open, but half-open diplomacy. The Chinese speaker spoke disparagingly of the patronizing attitude of the diplomats, seeking publicity, toward the press. All apparently agreed that the delegates were too irretrievably trained in old school tactics to make it possible for them to keep squarely in pace with the demands of the time. None thought that China would be freed by the Conference. But there was hope for her in a continuance of such conferences.

The French and Japanese viewpoint was also stated.

Submarines Opposed

The report credited to the American Advisory Committee to the American delegation at Washington—that public opinion backs the navy's stand on submarines and opposes their abolition or limitation on their size has aroused criticism here.

Holding that the American does not want cruiser submarines, protests are now being sent to Washington against acceptance of the alleged report of the committee, for it is insisted that the report reflects public opinion erroneously.

The Foreign Policy Association, urging all who wish to see cruiser submarines done away with to register their desire in Washington, sent the following message to the Advisory Committee yesterday:

"From constant communication with many organizations active in the Washington Conference, representing millions of members, we are convinced that your report is diametrically opposed to the point of view dominant among our people. They realize that the cruiser submarine is not defensive. It is an offensive weapon. They are insistent, therefore, that it should be completely eliminated. To sanction such malignant weapons would minimize the effect of the American delegates' magnificent proposal in regard to capital ships and would tend to justify the cynics who question the sincerity of American proposals, on the ground that the naval cuts will merely make warfare cheaper, not less probable and certainly more devastating and terrible."

"We are protesting directly to the President and to the American delegates against this misinterpretation of the public opinion of the country. Our people have not so soon forgotten that we were brought into the world war not by capital ships, but by submarines."

WOMEN OF WORLD FOR LIMITATION

Replies to Letter Sent to Women Leaders in Many Countries Show Unanimity of Support of Work to Reduce Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts Office.—That the women of the world are looking to the Washington Conference in the hope that it will take one great forward stride toward peace and relief from the financial and economic burdens of armament, is the message contained in replies to the letter sent to women leaders by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, one of the four women members of the advisory committee to the American delegation, and foreign correspondent of the National League of Women Voters. Indeed, the crisp cable message from Alice Moresau, one of the outstanding feminist leaders in Argentina, saying, "Argentine women adhere campaign disarming," could, in the light of the responses received, be amended to read, "Women of world adhere campaign disarming."

The letter sent by Mrs. Bird explained the action of the League of Women Voters in making the reduction of armament by world agreement its main interest, and pointed out that it "is working to stop the economic waste of military preparedness through an educated public opinion." It asked cooperation "in this world-wide women's crusade to stop the ruinous expenditures for military preparations which so heavily burden all nations and rob our children of their rightful inheritance." Expression of opinion in reply was asked of Queen Mary of England, Queen Alexandra of Denmark, Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, Queen Victoria of Sweden, Queen Elena of Italy and Queen Sophia of Greece, the wives of the presidents of republics and women leaders.

War and the forward march of women toward universal suffrage and equality, however, the replies show, have not removed barriers to the expression of opinions by sovereigns. Nor do the wives of heads of republics appear entirely free to express their personal views or to speak as voicing the opinions of the women of their country. Replies in such instances still find their way into diplomatic channels, where the explanation is furnished that response by the sovereign or first lady of the nation is "impracticable."

Response from Germany

The exception, in the experience of replies to Mrs. Bird's letter, is found in the prompt and adequate response of Louise Ebert, wife of the President of the German Republic. Expressing appreciation for the letter, Mrs. Ebert wrote: "I am sure that many thousands of German women have exceptional sympathy with the work of the American women for the great ideal of military disarmament and world peace, and I wish with all my heart that your work for the benefit of civilization and all mankind will meet with great success."

Through Anna Wiksall, a feminist leader, Swedish women arose to lend their support to the work of the League of Women Voters. In a reply expressing her personal opinion, Dr. Wiksall says that it was her strong impression, gained during the autumn meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, "that all European countries, even the great powers, have a very good will now ready to achieve a considerable reduction of armaments." She adds that "European women, most of all, ought to do all in their power to stop the ruinous expenditures for military preparations, and especially to demonstrate their hopes and expectations that the Washington Conference may come to real and significant results."

Swedish Women Act

Setting immediately at work to mobilize the opinion of women in Sweden, Dr. Wiksall obtained the adoption of a resolution for the limitation of armament by 25 Swedish women's organizations. The resolution, which has been forwarded to the Conference, points out that Swedish women have learned the lessons of the world war, and see that "no reconstruction is conceivable as long as the heavy burdens of armament continue to press to the ground every country of Europe." Since small European nations "are unable to take steps toward a real reduction of armament when the great powers do not lead the way, and since the great powers of Europe and Asia have not seen their way to come to any result in this respect without the cooperation of the United States," it is resolved that thanks for calling the Conference be expressed to President Harding and hope recorded "that this Conference may succeed in creating an agreement in this direction between the powers represented, thus making it possible later on to form a similar agreement comprising the whole world."

From Dr. Cella Lollini, a leading Italian feminist, comes approval of the work for limitation of armament "and for the settlement of differences between all nations by civil rather than military processes." Marie Feyler, Swiss leader, writes that the women of Switzerland are "one and all in favor of limitation of armaments," and that they "look with hope to the present Conference at Washington."

British Women Reply

Expressions of opinion from the women of Great Britain are more numerous. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, president of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, states her personal view as one of entire accord with the movement for the reduction of armament, although holding universal disarmament for the present impracticable. Christine Murrell, another English feminist, agrees that the only way to prevent war "is by meeting together for mutual discussion and settlement of differences."

"It is with great pleasure I support the demand you are making for a limitation of armaments by international agreement," writes Chrystal MacMillan, of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. "It is the building up of these armaments which accustoms men's minds to look on war as a necessity, and we shall make little progress to the peace we all desire so long as our governments insist on the maintenance of armies and navies."

Indorsing the work of the American women voters, Constance E. Long, also of London, declares: "We cannot find a more human way of settling our differences than wholesale destruction of life and property, our civilization indeed deserves to perish off the face of the earth, as it inevitably will in the 'pursuit of such means.'" Miss Esther Hartland of Gloucester, England, energetic leader of progressive movements, sees the establishment of some international body as the essential outcome of the Conference. She writes that "if the League of Women Voters can help America to that, it will have the gratitude of the world—for there is at the present time no civilized nation and no responsible statesman that would not reduce armaments gladly if only a safe way to do so might be found."

Success Is Demanded

Church Federation Urges Armament Reduction and Immigration Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts Office.—Demand for successful outcome of the Washington Conference for the reduction of armaments and the passage by Congress of the Sterling immigration measure is urged by Dr. Doremus Scudder, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, in a communication which he has sent to the members of the organization.

"The difficulty at Washington," Dr. Scudder says, "is to know the popular will. What that is, our government must act. Nothing can make it as clear as personal messages sent by mail or telegram. Let every citizen know the duty in this great crisis if he desires permanent world peace, and tell our representatives, through Mr. Hughes, their chief, what he believes the Conference should do."

"The crux of the Conference, as well as the future peace of the world, is China. The delegates of that nation have very clearly and concisely in 10 specifications told the Conference what justice to their country demands. Mr. Root of the American delegation has drawn up four propositions which embody the substance of these 10 specifications. If every American citizen will write his or her opinion of these propositions and ask Mr. Hughes and his fellow delegates both to support them and to secure Conference action to make them effective, he will be doing his very best to safeguard international peace. He will also do more to give power to the democratic movement in Japan than he can in any other way, except to move Congress to pass the Sterling bill."

This measure is known as Senate bill 1553. If passed it will settle the immigration question equitably, and yet enable public opinion at will to stop all coming of Asiatic workmen to this country. It will insure the just and equal treatment of all aliens legally domiciled in the United States. A number of Asiatics permanently settled in our country will probably qualify for citizenship under it, but these are so few as to be negligible.

"This bill, if enacted, will take the Asiatic question out of politics and remove every cause of friction between America and Japan and China. 'America,' recognized as China's best friend and Japan's best friend in those nations, has a grave responsibility and a boundless opportunity. Our nation can do more than all the rest of the world put together to make democracy a success in these two neighbor countries, to unseat Japanese militarism, to bring the civil war in China to an end and incidentally to save both peoples from Communism. Let America demand that China's modest 10 requests be granted, that Japanese and Chinese be treated on the brotherly basis in our country, and the era of Pacific peace and friendly development will have been definitely ushered in."

Australian Leaves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The influence of the United States is such that the world looks to her to render a service to the community in rehabilitating the war-torn countries of the whole world, said Mark Sheldon, commissioner in the United States for the Commonwealth of Australia, before he left for home yesterday. He believed that world rehabilitation could be accomplished jointly by the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Sheldon said that Australia's chief problem was one of immigration. She was not seriously concerned with the Japanese question, so far as immigration was concerned. And yet the Far Eastern question was of more concern to Australia than to the United States. Retention of the friendship of the United States was hoped for by his country.

Mr. Sheldon is returning to resume his private affairs. His place here was taken by Senator George F. Pearce, now representing Australia at the Washington Conference.

Mr. Balfour to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Arthur J. Balfour will address the English-Speaking Union at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel tonight. The other members of the British delegation to the Washington Conference will also be guests.

WARNING AGAINST JAPANESE POLICY

Dr. Hsieh Says That China and Japan Will Be at War in Two Years if Conference Does Not Make It Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts Office.—Pointing out the tremendous opportunities for United States trade in China, Dr. Tehy Hsieh, who was in Boston over the week-end after two weeks of close application to Chinese problems at the Washington Conference, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Japan has undertaken "to set herself between China and the United States and demands that you shall do all your business with Chinese through her." Dr. Hsieh urged Americans not to pay any attention to Japanese propaganda and predicted a war between China and Japan within two years if steps were not taken by the Conference to make it impossible.

Dr. Hsieh reviewed the events leading up to the present foothold, which Japan has in China and the methods by which he said the Japanese are driving Americans out of China by their control of Chinese ports and Chinese railroads. He called the Japanese talk about a growing population and the need of some place for it to expand as "pure bunk" and said that the largest island of the Japanese group is today less densely populated than states like Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.

Needs 200,000 Miles of Railroad

"China needs at least 200,000 miles of railroad," said Dr. Hsieh. "In your own country with a little over 100,000,000 people, you have almost 300,000 miles of railroad. In China with over four times as many people as you have here, we have less than 7000 miles of railroad, and even when we have built 200,000 miles of railroad, our people will have less than one-sixth as much railroad service in proportion to our population as you have."

We have in China 200,000 miles of canals and navigable rivers, and I do not believe that there are six steel bridges in the whole Chinese domain. There is not a single bridge of any kind over the Yangtze River from where it comes out of the Tibetan Mountains until it empties into the China Sea.

"There is not a single bridge over the Yellow River, from the Mongolian plains to its mouth, nor a single one over the river Han from its source, near the edge of Turkestan, to where it empties into the Yangtze at Hankow."

"Outside of half a dozen cities of China, there is not a machine factory or mill of any kind. Our mines are all still worked in the crudest primitive hand fashion. Now Japan has neither the raw material, the brains and engineering skill, nor the capital, either to produce the rails, locomotives, or rolling stock for Chinese railroads, the hundreds of thousands of bridges that need to be built in China and the mills and factories, while you of America have, but Japan has deliberately undertaken to set herself between China and the United States and demands that you shall do all your business with Chinese through her. She proposes by force of arms to make you accept her as a middleman and pay her an enormous profit for getting us to do business with each other through her."

Control and Enslave China

"It is the sole desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people to control and enslave the population of China and the rest of Asia as they have enslaved the Koreans, and to have the Japanese supported at the expense of working millions as military overlords."

"It is not only not true that Japanese could throw millions of workers into Korea and Manchuria to produce supplies for a defensive war, but the Japanese military themselves well know that if war ever breaks out their position in Korea and Manchuria far from being a source of strength will be the source of their greatest weakness. Their sole line of communication is the single-track railroad north and south through Korea, with another single-track railroad through Manchuria to Port Arthur with a line of steamers from there to the Japanese ports. But the Japanese know that every mile of lives along the line of these two railroads is an enemy of Japan and that it would be impossible to protect this line of communication except by having the tracks policed by soldiers that were ever in sight and hail of each other."

War Would Be on Mainland

"And further than that, do not fail to realize that the war that Japan is bound to fight is for the very purpose of determining whether or not Japan is to be confined to the Japanese islands or whether she is to be permitted to extend her empire on the Asiatic mainland. When the Japanese are driven off the mainland of Asia they have lost the war. The war with Japan will not be fought in Japan. There is no one trying to drive the Japanese off the Japanese islands, the only thing that we want to do is to keep them there. The war will be fought in Manchuria and Korea with probably a battle or two in Shantung for the purpose of convincing the Japanese that they have no right of sovereignty over Chinese, or Koreans, or Russians. And in that war, the Japanese will be harassed at every spot outside of Japan, by every Korean, and every Chinese, and every Russian who is able to find a club, or a scythe, or a knife.

his hand to furnish the Japanese or the Japanese armies with a pound of food or a dollar's worth of munitions. And that is why the Japanese military authorities are at the present time storing foods in enormous quantities for the time of war."

Full Accord Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—China, Japan and the Western world cannot afford to be anything but the best of friends, associated together in the closest and most reciprocal relationships of mutual helpfulness, declares John D. Rockefeller Jr., in a statement issued upon his return from the Far East.

In proportion as the contributions of each to the common interest are made and received in a spirit of sympathetic understanding, good will and fairness, says Mr. Rockefeller, will the outcome be satisfactory or disappointing. "Anything other than genuine, whole-hearted peace and cooperation between the East and West would be the height of folly and is unthinkable. That through the frank, full and sympathetic discussion of the important problems of each of the nations in the Conference there may be laid a permanent foundation for mutual confidence and ever-increasing cooperation is most earnestly to be hoped."

Chinese Students Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—To give to the Chinese consul-general here a written protest against the action of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference in negotiating with the Japanese on the Shantung issue, several hundred Chinese students marched from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Broadway to the consulate on Saturday, carrying banners of protest.

ARMS CONFERENCE FAVORED IN AFRICA

General Smuts Says There Will Never Be Peaceful or Normal Conditions as Long as Armament Race Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—General Smuts, in referring to the Washington Conference at a banquet to the delegates to the Commerce Chambers Congress at Pretoria recently said:

"The Washington Conference is going to affect the whole world situation immediately, and indirectly is going to affect us also in South Africa. What is wanted today in the world is a return to normal peace conditions. The whole industrial and financial revival of the world is dependent on such a return to normal peaceful conditions, but there will never be either peaceful or normal conditions as long as the race for military armaments and preparedness continues. There will be a continuance of unrest and unsettlement and mankind will be kept on the lookout for the next catastrophe, the dimension of which will be quite incalculable. Our blessings and our prayers, therefore, accompany those statesmen who attend the Conference, and on whose shoulders rest as grave a responsibility for the future peace of the world as rested on those who went to the Paris Peace Conference."

"Paris is already being written down as an historic failure to accomplish the peace of the world. If Washington also fails, the outlook for the future will be dark indeed; but let us not anticipate failure, but rather pray for success and for deliverance of mankind from the present nightmare of unrest."

Dual Aspect of Conference

"The Washington Conference has a dual aspect, it is a conference of the great powers to discuss questions of disarmament, and in a subsidiary way it will be a conference of all the states who have a direct interest in the Pacific, which is looked upon as the storm center of the future."

"The Union is not a great power, nor has it direct Pacific interests, and we have, therefore, not looked for an invitation from the Government of the United States. I have been personally pressed by the British Prime Minister to attend but have received no invitation from America, and besides, my place is here in South Africa. After three months' absence I cannot think of leaving the country to attend the Washington Conference. I notice from the press that Canada, Australia and New Zealand are sending representatives, and as Pacific states their position is, of course, different from ours."

Status of Dominions

"All the allied states recognized our status as equal states. The United States alone, by not ratifying that treaty, remained outside of the general recognition, may more; America alone raised the question of our new status by declining to agree to our independent voting power in the Assembly of the League of Nations. Now the United States has called an international conference to which the Pacific Dominions have a right to be invited. Just as China, Holland and Portugal are being invited."

"I am in favor of close cooperation and consultation of the British Empire delegation which may attend any international conference in the way that has become customary at Paris and subsequent conferences, but if South Africa is to appear at an international conference, it will be in her own right and not by cover of the international rights of the British Government. The question of dominion status affects South Africa very closely, and I trust that nothing will be done to prejudice that status, at the present important juncture."

GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poisoned snail-slides shiver—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unnamed rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Australia's Teddy Bears

Koala is the rightful name of a quaint-looking creature that is widely known in Australia as "native bear," or "Teddy bear." It has no claim to inclusion in the bear family, being a marsupial; but children, and many grown-up folk, favor the familiar word. And the koala is very like a small bear—an engaging, gentle, indolent animal, with a comical face, and large furry ears.

The koala's general color is gray, with the under parts yellowish white or white; it measures about 32 inches in length. The broad nose appears to be bare, but has a meager covering of tiny hairs. The face is rarely animated. "Teddy," as a rule, regards one with a look of mild wonderment or stolid indifference. It is never in a hurry, even when awakened from a sleep. If you try to startle him, he moves to a higher branch, and takes down complacently.

By day the koala rests in a hollow, or clings, asleep, to a tree-trunk, with a horizontal bough as snail. Darkness brings him forth, in quest of a meal; sometimes he enjoys a snack in sunshine. His favorite food is young gum (eucalypt) leaves, which he munches greedily. A big colony of "bears" makes great demands on the food supply; and when the trees of a district are stripped of foliage a general exodus takes place.

In the early days koalas were so numerous that thousands existed in small areas. They are far less numerous now, and have disappeared completely from some of their former strongholds. As settlement advances, and forests are felled, "Teddy bear" is compelled to seek fresh pastures, and it is not easy to discover suitable country.

Victoria's national park is a sanctuary for wild life, and there the koala may be seen at its best. Every visitor to the park makes a trip to the "bears." Little real swampy area studied with gum trees. The animals are friendly, and pose for the camera without any fuss. Nature photographers regard "Teddy" as one of the most obliging subjects in the bush. He makes a pleasing picture, too. But his mate, with the baby clinging to her back, is still more attractive. The young "bears" are called "Joey's." They are soft and pretty, and make an irresistible appeal to the children. "I'd rather have a real, live Teddy bear than a doll," an Australian girl declared when she saw a young koala for the first time.

At need, despite its peaceful nature, the koala is able to fight. Once a naturalist captured a young "bear" and held it in his arms. The youngster struggled and used its claws to scratch good purpose that its captor was glad to let it go.

In captivity, the koala is always mild and friendly. It is delightful to see one carrying tender gum shoots to its mouth with its fore paws, or lapping milk like a cat. "Teddy" is fond of perching on his owner's shoulders; but he is happier in the gum tree, which is generally seen growing in an Australian garden.

So popular is the koala that he figures in many advertisements, while artists depict him with human features and make him the hero of strange adventures. He is "droll enough as himself. Surely no other animal has such a grave-humorous face. A clever climber, on the ground "Teddy" is less graceful than a pig. He lumbers along on all fours, and always seems eager to reach a tree.

There is only one cub in each "bear" family, and the mother carries it with her as she climbs about the branches of the home tree. So tightly does the "Joey" cling to the fur on its mother's back that even a fall fails to dislodge it.

Next to the koala, in nature books, come the Australian opossums. They are really phalangers, and differ greatly, both in habits and structure, from the true opossums of America. But, to Australians, the phalangers will always be "possums." There are many kinds, the most popular being the common ring-tailed opossum, which is frequently kept as a pet. Its fur is thick and woolly; it has beautiful brown eyes, a little pink nose, and a long prehensile tail. Like the koala, opossums are sleepy during daylight, and become active in the evening. They become so tame that they will play about their owner, and accept food from his hand. Sugar is much to their taste, but they relish gum shoots also.

That "possums" possess the hunting instinct, and remember human friends, is proved by an anecdote, published,

some years ago, in *Camperdown Chronicle*, a Victorian paper. One evening the inmates of a station homestead heard soft scratching sounds on a window. The kash was opened, and there was a "possum" on the sill. It was fed with sugar. Next night the furred visitor came again to the window, and was fed as before. This continued until the "possum" became quite tame, and was regarded as a household pet. Later it was presented to a visitor to the homestead, who lived 55 miles away. Nine nights afterward scratching on the window-pane was heard again, and lifting the sash, the homestead people found that their pet had returned. It had escaped from its new owner and traveled back through the bush to its first-made friends.

Ring-tailed "possums" in their wild state, build large, round nests of twigs and leaves, or fern fronds, placed near the ground, or a dozen feet or more above it in a small tree. Alarmed, they quit the nest, and climb to the highest boughs; or they may leap from tree to tree, until they are far away.

The brush-tailed "possums" are not nest builders; they make their homes in hollows, in dead trees, or spotted boughs. In the public gardens of Melbourne these animals are sometimes seen. Gardeners say that they are too fond of rosebuds; but lovers of wild life would rather miss the roses than the graceful, silvery-gray marsupials.

A while ago a "possum" appeared in the building occupied by a government department. After a long chase, from room to room, the intruder was captured and sent to the Zoological Gardens, where it is living in content.

The flying opossums are more interesting, and perhaps more beautiful than all other members of the sub-family, excepting the striped opossum, whose tail is an inch longer than its body. These dainty little creatures, bright eyed and soft furred, make long, slanting "flights" from tree to tree, supported by the expanded membrane along either side of the body. The smallest species makes a very charming pet, "flying" from chair to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Koala and cub

table, or from the shoulders of one person to the head of another. All their movements are soft and graceful, and they are delicate in their ways.

The rarest of all the marsupials is Leadbeater's opossum, a tiny, long-tailed creature, confined to a single district in the state of Victoria. So far less than six specimens have been found, and it is possible that the species is now extinct.

Mount Everest Expedition

"The Mount Everest Expedition has been so well advertised and so much has been said about it in public that it has passed beyond the stage of a simple geographical venture and is now on the footing of a national enterprise." This is the view expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Col. Sir Thomas Humberford Holdich, K. C. M. G., K. C. I. E., who in this estimating the expedition which, starting on its mission early in the year under Col. Howard Bury, is now on its way home. A change of leader is unfortunately necessitated by Col. Howard Bury's inability to leave England for a third year in succession. Who his successor will be is not yet definitely known.

"Now that the members of the expedition have definitely given up field work for the winter," Sir Thomas added, "we know pretty well what have been the results of their first season's venture. They have learned where to attack the great mountain for the final effort to reach its summit and they seem to be quite sufficiently impressed with the difficulties which yet lie before them. Like the past efforts to reach the pole the one thing which matters in public estimation is to get there."

"And yet there has already been enough important geographical information acquired by our enterprising surveyors as to justify the whole cost of the expedition if we regard it as a simple geographical venture rather than a test of human endurance. A vast gap in the uncharted world of the Himalaya has been filled in, a result which is not to be measured by the area of new topography alone, but which in the process of development must have led to discoveries in the field of high-altitude phenomena which will be useful for all time. As it is the highest area hitherto tackled by the geographical surveyor, so, in many respects, is it the most difficult and the fullest of opportunities for original observation. As for the chance of ultimately reaching the top-most peak we shall know more about that when certain members of the expedition return to London. Personally I am not very sanguine."

AZTEC GIFTS TO MODERN MEXICO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a legend in Mexico that the Aztecs were told that they must wander homeless over Mexico until they should see an eagle with a serpent in its claws, poised on a prickly-pear cactus growing from a rock in the water, and that there they would find their home. And, in their histories the Aztecs tell of coming one morning to the shores of a great lake, where, in the light of the rising sun they beheld, on a cactus growing from the crevice of a rock half immersed in water, a royal eagle with distended wings, holding in its talons a great serpent. There they built their capital. Some of the tribe sunk piles into the ground and built homes upon them, while others constructed "cans," with a hut at one end, and dirt for a garden, at the other. Little by little the village grew in size, wealth, and stability, until it was much like Tenochtitlan. Gradually, however, more and more was reclaimed from the lake, until now, seven hundred years later, and under a different civilization, the water is far from the city, and the city has become one of the largest and most cosmopolitan on the continent—Mexico City, capital of Mexico. The eagle with his serpent and all his elaborate background has become the seal of the Republic, and is valiantly poised on all coins of the realm.

There is another Aztec idea recorded in Mexican folklore. The Aztecs were advanced far beyond most semi-civilized races in their knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. They had evolved a calendar with a solar year of 365 days. This they divided into 18 months of 20 days each; each month in turn divided into four weeks of five days. The five odd days were added separately at the end of the year, and extra hours, which, in our calendar, form a day every fourth year, they reserved for a great festival of 124 days celebration once every 52 years. In a museum in Mexico City is a great stone, almost 50 tons, which was taken there at the height of the Aztec period. The Aztecs had no iron tools with which to cut it from the quarry, nor did they have horses, oxen, or mules, so that this weight was conveyed by files of men pulling over rolling logs by means of ropes. Once at the capital, the surface of the stone was carved with the replica of the Aztec calendar, beautiful and exact in its many details, a hieroglyphic explanation—for they had no alphabet—for each month, day, week, and cycle, and a symbolic picture of the sun (with his tongue stuck out) in the center. This calendar stone is reproduced on one side of the 20 peso gold piece, and with the seal also taken from Aztec history, on its other side it is so distinctive as to be referred to in the vernacular always as "an Aztec."

Mexico is the home of fruits and vegetables—unpossessing-looking affairs, many of them, with prickly or hard dark outer surfaces, but rivaled nowhere for delicacy of flavor. Even the cabbages and turnips grown here seem to lose their harsh personality. Besides these fruits and vegetables common to the United States also, to mention a few, there is the mango, pumpkin-colored and tough-fibered, over which a colorful much-traveled Englishman became rhapsodic; the mami, which looks like a coconut outside and a cantaloupe inside, and tastes like a combined cantaloupe, apricot, strawberry, and almond, soft-grained as satin; the wild banana, much smaller than the commercial banana, and much sweeter; the custard apple, which looks like a combined pineapple and stalk of asparagus; the camote, a beet-colored, white-fleshed sweet potato of enormous size; the cacao bean, from which chocolate is made; the maize plant—century plant, it is called in the United States, where it is used for decorative purposes; the avocado, which, under the name of "alligator pear" is used for salad in the United States, but, with its 28 per cent oil, is here crushed, flavored with salt, and used as butter during season, when thousands and thousands fill the marketplaces, and grow on almost every estate. . . . All these, and many more, were cultivated extensively by the Aztecs, and used to a much greater extent by the masses of the people than in modern Mexico. In particular they used the maize plant and the cacao bean. The root of the former was cooked as a vegetable; its juice was used as a beverage; but perhaps most important, from the point of view of the present, was the use made of its leaves. These are long, and exceedingly strong fibered. These fibers they made into a white cloth—the national clothing material. Now there is no necessity to use the plant, but the demand for coarse white cloth has continued, and maize, called in the States "unbleached muslin" or "unbleached domestic," is the foundation of all dress among the masses—it is invariably used to make the suits of the men and boys, and furnishes undergarments and all manner of odds and ends for the women. Chocolate was variously and nutritiously prepared by the Aztecs. It was frequently highly seasoned with cinnamon and other spices, and given a stiff froth—the froth often being further stiffened and eaten separately. Besides these, maize, or Indian corn, was cultivated, and made into many kinds of flour, for wheat was then unknown. It is still used almost exclusively by the bulk of the population.

Mud has been utilized by primitive peoples the world over for building purposes, so the adobe brick of the Aztecs, still used almost exclusively in Mexico, deserves little comment. Their architecture, however, was a bit unusual, and is the basis of the dwelling of almost all but the very poorest class in Mexico. It was wide and one-story, with the rooms opening on courts, outside corridors, and veran-

das. The walls were thick, giving coolness in hot weather, and retaining heat in cool weather. There were almost no windows, and even now only the more expensive buildings have them, and then they are built like a door, or French window.

But what is one of the traditions of Mexico, has in all probability, come from a like custom of the Aztecs. This is the weekly market day, held on Sunday. Then the people from all the countryside gather in the village to talk, enjoy each other's company, and the luxury of lounging without the interruption of work. The little home-manufacturers, who have spent the week making goods to sell on this day, look forward to it not only as a day for reaping the profits of their labor, but perhaps primarily as their day of absence from work, for selling, under the circumstances, is pleasure rather than work.

Thus, though Aztec civilization is spoken of as lost, if one but had the interest and the materials at his disposal, he would in all probability find the entire foundation of life in Mexico today going back to that, since even a superficial glance yields so large a debt.

FLOWER MARKETS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No other city in America has such a picturesque feature in its street life as is found in the open-air flower markets of San Francisco. Few other cities permit this vending of flowers along the sidewalks and few of course have so soft a climate that the markets can be maintained all the year through. In San Francisco there are flowers in plenty for every season. To be sure, there are different kinds for summer and winter, but the prices do not vary greatly and are ridiculously low when compared with those of cities in the east. Think of buying a handful of roses for a quarter, or a big bunch of carnations for half a dollar! If violets happen to be abundant you can purchase enough to make a corsage bouquet for 20 cents, and in winter a mass of acacia bloom that would cost you \$5 in New York becomes yours for 50 cents in San Francisco.

It is not strange that you find flowers everywhere, in business offices and workrooms as well as in the home and the school. All classes of people buy them as a matter of course, and the stands at the curbs would be missed as greatly as one of the city's monuments if they should be taken away. While the street stands are to be seen all through the shopping districts, the outdoor trade is centered more particularly at Market and Kearny streets. There scores of street vendors collect, their stands heaped high with flowers of many kinds, from the native poppy, the "cup of gold," as the Spaniards call it, to huge chrysanthemums, yellow and bronze, each a bouquet in itself. The poppies are evanescent but cheap. Growing abundantly, they are beloved of the children, who sometimes pick them and offer them for sale. As everybody knows, this poppy is the state flower of California.

Before the war the greatest violet-growing district in the world was found in the south of France, where hundreds of little fingers busied themselves every day gathering the blue-eyed blooms for shipment to England, which required 1,000,000 violets each morning. These violets from France have become famous the world over, but they are hardly finer than the violets which are grown in immense numbers in San Mateo County, California, filling the air with perfume for a season of many weeks. Daily shipments are made to San Francisco and reshipped from there to scores of cities, some of them hundreds of miles away. Of late years gladioli have added a note of strong color to the outdoor markets. This is a flower which thrives wonderfully well in the California climate and one which is prized for its long-keeping qualities, lasting a week or more in water.

Some of the flowers which crowd the stands are brought direct from the country, but a large proportion are purchased by the vendors at the growers' market near the stock exchange. Here are assembled the shipments of fresh cut blooms as they reach the city from hundreds of growers outside the city limits. If you can make it possible to be there before 7 o'clock in the morning, you will witness a scene such as you never imagined with flowers everywhere, and a tumult of sound, as sellers and buyers try to make a trade that will give them the greatest profit. Do not hope to do any buying for yourself, however. This is a wholesale market, where flowers are sold by the hundreds or the thousands and where the store keepers as well as the street vendors purchase their stocks for the day's business.

Curiously enough, the flower market which comes next in interest to that of San Francisco is on the opposite side of the continent, in Boston. This is a cooperative market, the growers renting stalls from which the flowers are sold, and paying themselves a dividend from these rentals. A million dollars' worth of business is done in this market each year. Tons of flowers are bought and sold there every week and the market is one of the sights of Boston, or would be if the public knew more about it. Up to 9 o'clock in the morning only a wholesale business is done, but at that hour it is opened to outsiders and anybody can buy as many flowers or as few as he likes, provided he is willing to carry them away in his arms and does not ask to have them put up in fancy boxes. Buying here is strictly on the cash-and-carry plan.

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AKHETATON

The City of the Heretic King

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a fascination that always surrounds the so-called heretic King of Egypt, Amenophis IV., of the eighteenth dynasty, who established a monotheistic worship of the sun's disk, represented with many rays descending from the sun and terminating in human hands. In 1375 B. C. he succeeded his father, Amenophis III., as King, and within a few years, possibly only four, he abandoned Thebes, the ancient capital, and founded a new capital which he called Akhetaton (The Horizon of the Disk), on the opposite side of the river Nile (i. e. on the eastern side) near the modern villages of Hagel Kandil and Tell el-Amarna. He was particularly antagonistic towards the priests of Amen, and on breaking away from the orthodox polytheistic religion of Egypt, he changed his own name from Amenophis or Amenophis as it is sometimes written to Ikhnaton or Akhetaton. In his new capital, Ikhnaton reigned 17 years and gave himself up to his monotheistic idea of worship. He was succeeded by first one son-in-law and then by another; the latter finding it necessary to renounce the religion of his father-in-law and revert to the complicated orthodox faith of his ancestors and to return to Thebes, the ancient capital, the city of Akhetaton being deserted after an existence of only about 20 years.



Head of Akhetaton, incised relief on a slab of limestone.

During that short period, however, art of the highest order flourished, and some beautiful examples are amongst the finds of the last season's work by the Egypt Exploration Society. The best collections of this Tel el-Amarna art are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, the Cairo Museum, the University Museum, Manchester, and the Edwards Museum, University College, London. One of the most beautiful paintings is a small fresco known as "the fresco of the Princesses," in the Ashmolean Museum, and is supposed to represent the King's two daughters at play. This beautiful fresco was discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie in 1891. In these excavations he also discovered the palace and the painted plaster pavement which was destroyed by a native in 1913. Tell el-Amarna is probably most famous for a collection of about 350 baked clay tablets, covered with cuneiform writing and known as the Tell el-Amarna letters. They are written in Babylonian, the diplomatic language of that time, and consist of diplomatic correspondence with Egyptian dependencies in Western Asia. Many of the letters were appeals to Egypt for help, which, however, were not heeded and so one by one the former conquests and possessions were lost.

During the last season's work by the Egypt Exploration Society, under the direction of Prof. T. Eric Peet, a considerable portion of the town was cleared to show its general plan and much was learned of the structure and arrangement of the Egyptian house of the eighteenth dynasty. The objects found include all kinds of domestic and other utensils, but the most valuable find was the collection of three silver vases and three glass bottles of various colors, found hidden under the mud floor of a small house. Tell el-Amarna was famous for its highly artistic glass work, but one of these new specimens representing a fish is unique.

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The Butler

Thackeray wrote a good deal of amusing stuff about James Yellowplush, and probably James had a good deal to say about it when he retired from the dining-room to the servants' hall. But this was never heard. It

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might have been even more amusing than Thackeray's papers.

Things have changed since those days and it is the perquisite of the present day butler to write about himself and his underling James to the papers. He does not criticize James but he handles those who think they know something about butlers pretty severely. The stage butler gives scope for his acerbity. A clever actor who had the rôle of butler to play was conceded by the "real thing" to look the part, but of being guilty of an unpardonable mistake. Entering a library, with a silver salver in his hand, where a number of guests were assembled, he crossed the room swinging the tray.

It upset the real butler, who thereupon wrote to the actor about it. He received the following reply, "The silver salver is made of lead and I used to swing that metal when I was in the army. I will not do it again." His mentor commented on the letter that it was witty and proper.

PARIS AT WORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The desire to drive away apprehension with many activities seems to be the characteristic of the French attitude. What tomorrow may bring forth none can tell. They think of a people swarming across her frontier and exacting penalties. "We shall have to face it alone," declare the politicians, disregarding any change of heart or desire, amongst honest folk, to get together. But Jacques Bonhomme is, after all, a man of sense and decides to make the best of things. And so he sets to work and lets those who will speculate on events that may never happen. Everywhere he bends his back to labor: in the fields and factories, in the hundred industries that represent the skill of France.

You may see signs of artistic stirrings in the bibelots in Frenchmen's shops, in the charming and original shapes of his new motor-cars in the Salon de l'Automobile. The sprightly invention of the couturier is turned toward steel and iron. Outwardly, luxury is everywhere in Paris in the comfortable car and liveried servants, though the "tone" is, somehow, not quite that of the old times. Yet must every family of the least pretense own a motor, for the number is amazing. Surely, there is no city in the world, except it be in Asia, where so many crowd the space. That gives intensity to the traffic of the streets. Even Piccadilly of an afternoon in May or June cannot show such a roaring flood of vehicles as that which races down the oil-stained, ebony-like surface of the Champs Elysees.

As I look about in Paris I see well-filled faces in contrast with visions of want in London. The explanation is high wages and full employment. Unskilled labor gets 20 to 25 francs a day; even the junior hand in dress-making or millinery gets her 15. Mechanics are better paid than professors in lycées or the permanent heads of government departments.

Such wages cannot last, and when they are reduced will come the tug of war between those who earn and those who pay. The wonder is that factories keep going while markets tumble and money in grimy paper notes loses its value. There is no silver in France; even 50 centimes is a note; but a more cheerful sign is the neat gilt counter which now stands for a franc. Perhaps it is the forerunner of a system to substitute tokens for notes of small denomination. Whatever the result of such a change, Anglo-Saxon visitors have to face the fact that prices are as abnormal as the currency and exchange. Hotel tariffs are an index of the truth of that. In general the expense of life is not too formidable for foreigners.

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THE MORNING POST OF LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Morning Post, the oldest of the daily newspapers of London, has just entered on its one hundred and fiftieth year, and the event has been the occasion not only of celebration in the columns of that journal itself, but of congratulation from such papers as The Manchester Guardian and The Westminster Gazette, which are most strongly opposed to it in politics. During the century and a half of its existence it has, with the exception of a Whiggish interval of a few years, been an outspoken but independent supporter of what its enemies call Toryism. And so it is today; whether it addresses itself to the cause of the unity of the United Kingdom, the need of a powerful navy, or the machinations of Bolshevism, it speaks with fearlessness.

Fearlessness, in fact, is one of The Morning Post traditions. It has been so since the days of its first editor, the Rev. Sir Henry Bate-Dudley, who was as ready to fight a duel in defense of a leading article, as he had been to write it. He was succeeded in the editorship by the Rev. William Jackson, and some time after by John Taylor, who resigned after being criticized by the Prince Regent, one of the proprietors. On the departure of Taylor came Isaac Jackson, and what he wrote involved The Post in a loss of £4000 over a libel suit.

Of famous writers, many have been proud to take service with the paper. Coleridge was the principal leader-writer for nearly three years, and contributed to its columns such poems as "The Raven," and an ode on "France." Charles Lamb was engaged to supply daily a number of witty paragraphs. "Sixpence a joke," he wrote afterwards, "and it was thought pretty high, too—was Dan Stuart's settled remuneration in these cases."

The length of no paragraph was to exceed seven lines. Shorter they might be, but they must be poignant. While still an undergraduate at Cambridge Macaulay contributed a poem to The Morning Post. Mackworth Praed was chief leader-writer for three years, and also wrote for it some of his most polished political verse; and close on his heels came Disraeli. He wrote thus to his sister: "I have sent you The Morning Post every day, which is the only paper now read, and in whose columns some great unknown has suddenly arisen, whose exploits form almost the staple of conversation."

Not less than 10 years ago was it discovered that the "great unknown" was Disraeli himself. During the campaign between Italy and Austria, George Meredith, then a struggling novelist, acted as war correspondent for The Post; and in a later struggle Winston Churchill served in a similar capacity. Among its modern literary editors, one may name Hilaire Belloc and Andrew Lang, "dear Andrew of the bridled hair."

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FRANCE PREPARING
REPLY TO BRITAIN

Answer to British Note on the Franco-Turkish Dispute Is Being Prepared—Conference of Ministers May Be Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris, France (Sunday)—According to present information Aylward Street has no intention of making a statement in the Chamber of Deputies on the Washington Conference unless he is obliged to do so. His view is that as the Conference continues it would be premature to make a declaration on the results of his mission. Nevertheless he may respond to demands for special explanations.

Since his return the Premier has had a long interview with President Millerand. He has also seen Count Bonin-Langre, the Italian Ambassador, and the Italian incidents may be considered closed, although a section of the press is still engaged in bitterly denouncing the indiscretions of "Fertinat."

It is understood that the reply to the last British note on the Franco-Turkish dispute is being prepared and there is a clear disposition on the part of the French to meet British ministers in conference on this subject. In the British note, still unpublished, there is a résumé of the French declarations, and the suggestion that England is ready to bring forward proposals for the reestablishment of peace in the Near East.

The idea of mediation is indeed growing, but it is urged that before official negotiations between Greece and Turkey are begun, the bases of an acceptable peace should be ascertained. This apparently means that both parties should be consulted.

Demetrios Gounaris, for Greece, is stated in official circles to be favorable to the conditions proposed in June. What is doubtful is whether the Turks would now agree to the same terms for their demands have grown.

The document that Mr. Gounaris has drawn up for the British Foreign Office has not been sent to the Quai d'Orsay, but it is here sufficiently known that there are demands for the installation in Smyrna of a Greek governor and to extend to the Christian minorities outside the autonomous zone of Smyrna the same status as that possessed by the Christians in the Smyrna zone.

These claims were, later somewhat modified, but for France the chief preliminary duty is to ascertain what the Turks will be prepared to accept. The "Temps" says it is clear that no real satisfaction will be given by Muhammadans unless Turkish sovereignty is reestablished in Asia Minor. This means that where Christian populations are in the majority, Turkey will not recognize the right of their authority.

The newspaper calls upon the Greeks to evacuate Asia Minor. It must be confessed that as the Turks protest against foreign control in Constantinople, Smyrna, Thrace and the neutral territory of the Straits besides the abolition of their sovereignty at Mecca, the prospect of immediate peace is not brought appreciably nearer.

COMPLETE TEST OF
INDUSTRIAL COURT
LAW IS DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kan.—The appeals of Alexander Howat, head of the Kansas Mine Workers, to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the validity of the industrial court law, may all be dismissed to make way for a test case that would involve every feature of the law. There are now two appeals by Mr. Howat to the Supreme Court. In one the appeal has been perfected but in the most important case the Howat attorneys have been notified that unless the transcript of the record is ordered printed by November 24, the case may be dismissed. The State is prepared to seek the dismissal of these cases if by so doing it can secure a complete testing of the constitutionality of the law.

The first appeal by Mr. Howat involved only the question of the right of the Legislature to create a tribunal with power to compel the attendance of witnesses. The second appeal involved the question of the power of the industrial court in fixing the wages, hours and conditions of labor of workmen. There is no case now in the Supreme Court of the United States which would settle the question of the power of the court over the employer. The State Supreme Court has determined this question, holding that the industrial court had the right to regulate the wages, hours and conditions of labor to be followed by employers in the four essential industries, food, fuel, clothing and transportation.

The International Union of Mine Workers has ordered that a complete test of the industrial court law should be made. The union believes the law to be bad for union men. Mr. Howat has declared his opposition to the law but has adopted the method of refusing to obey it rather than to secure a complete test of the law. The International Union has arranged with I. E. Clarkson, an Iowa attorney who has represented the miners in many legal battles, to arrange a test suit which would settle every disputed question regarding the validity of the law. Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General, and Governor Allen have expressed a willingness to join with the union in testing the law in every detail and will assist in arranging the suit and in urging its advancement and early hearing in the Supreme

TRANSPORTATION
ACT IS DEFENDED

Counsel for Railway Executives' Association to Support Bill in Face of Attack Made by Texas Against Its Validity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the regular session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress convenes at noon today, a session that will be devoted mainly to the fulfillment of Administration pledges for rearmament, President Harding will submit the first budget message ever presented to the legislative branch of the government. This will be a complete financial analysis of the needs of the government for the next fiscal year and will contain estimates for expenditures approximating \$3,750,000,000.

There is much interest in the subject that President Harding will emphasize in his message to the Congress which will be heard on Tuesday. The tariff, the refunding of the \$11,000,000 foreign debt of the United States, the merchant marine and economy in public expenditures are among the more important matters with which the President will deal in his address to Congress. The President, in a later address, is expected to deal more particularly with the American merchant marine with a plan for subsidy.

Disaffection Manifest
Congress returns to its tasks with the knowledge that the people of the country are not satisfied, whether justly or unjustly, with the work of the special session. The incoming session has its work fairly well mapped out and Administration leaders have pledged to the country that its aim is constructive legislation.

While consideration of the great supply bill is the immediate and most important question before the House of Representatives, in which all appropriations originate, at the outset of its sessions, the Senate is slated to swing into a discussion of the foreign debt refunding bill, which has been given right of way over all other matters of legislation.

Leaders realize that consideration of this measure may lead to debate more or less embarrassing, while the Conference on Limitation of Armament is in session, but the importance of having this question settled, and putting the government in a position to enter any economic conference that may be called, outweighs every other consideration.

Shipping interests are awaiting with interest President Harding's message to Congress because of his expected references to the merchant marine. In connection with his advocacy of a ship subsidy it is known that the President is to urge the repeal of Section 34 of the Merchant Marine Act, prohibiting the modification of commercial treaties so that discriminating duties and discriminating tonnage duties in favor of American ships may be established.

BUDGET MESSAGE
ANALYSIS OF COSTS

President Harding Will Address Regular Session of Congress Today—Interest Centered in Administration's Ship Subsidy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

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Disaffection Manifest
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While consideration of the great supply bill is the immediate and most important question before the House of Representatives, in which all appropriations originate, at the outset of its sessions, the Senate is slated to swing into a discussion of the foreign debt refunding bill, which has been given right of way over all other matters of legislation.

Leaders realize that consideration of this measure may lead to debate more or less embarrassing, while the Conference on Limitation of Armament is in session, but the importance of having this question settled, and putting the government in a position to enter any economic conference that may be called, outweighs every other consideration.

Shipping interests are awaiting with interest President Harding's message to Congress because of his expected references to the merchant marine. In connection with his advocacy of a ship subsidy it is known that the President is to urge the repeal of Section 34 of the Merchant Marine Act, prohibiting the modification of commercial treaties so that discriminating duties and discriminating tonnage duties in favor of American ships may be established.

PACKER EMPLOYEES
REFUSE TO YIELD

Union Leaders Urge Defiance of Kansas Court Order—Employers Confident Places of the Strikers Can Be Readily Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After a final conference at headquarters of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, the joint executive committee, composed of C. J. Hayes, president, P. E. Gorman, vice-president, and Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer, went out to the Union Stockyards district last night to consult with leaders of the yards locals.

On the eve of the general strike called for this morning in the meat-packing plants throughout the middle west there appeared to be no prospect of a settlement. Packers prepared to fill any vacancies made by the strikers by running employment advertisements in the local papers. C. C. Fitzmorris, chief of police, has ordered police captains surrounding the stockyards to have a reserve force of 200 patrolmen ready in case of disorder.

Kansas members of the international union were ordered to ignore the commands of the Kansas Industrial Court which, by issuing subpoenas for the leaders, virtually prohibited a strike in the Wichita and Kansas City packing centers. In a message to Kansas leaders, Mr. Lane said:

"Allen's Industrial Court did not halt the packers' wage reduction on November 28. It serves only the employers. If any place is to halt strike action on Monday, unless it is on orders from headquarters."

Governor Allen's View

H. J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, who was in this city on Saturday, said the Industrial Court still is functioning, and declared that if its subpoenas are disregarded the union officials are liable to find themselves in jail for contempt.

"Our men in Kansas," said Mr. Lane, "might just as well be in jail, where they will be housed and fed, as they are now out of work and walking the streets. The Industrial Court is a joke to us. By noon Monday the packers will have the answer to their statements that the unions cannot tie up their plants."

Union officials in Dubuque, Iowa, reported to headquarters here that the Corn Belt Packing Company of that city has agreed to continue the old wage scale and working conditions, and has torn down its notices of wage cuts. This was said to be the first break in the ranks of the big packers. Armour & Co., here, announced that all employees who quit work in protest against the 10 per cent wage reduction will lose their positions. Swift & Co. stated in an advertisement that more than 75 per cent

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DUTCH-AMERICAN
FOUNDATION STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—To strengthen friendship between the two countries the Netherlands-America foundation has been organized with Edward W. Bok as president. It will work to acquaint the people of the Netherlands with the literature, music and art of the United States by the publication of books reflecting American ideals and the holding of exhibitions of American art in the Netherlands. It will also work for the exchange of collegiate professors and scholars, and it will reflect the literature, music and art of the Netherlands in the United States by similar means.

MIDDLEMAN'S FOOD
PROFITS ARE HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The broad margin between wholesale and retail prices of foodstuffs here last week in some cases was 11½ times greater than the wholesale prices themselves, according to Herschel H. Jones, director of the local office of the state Department of Farms and Markets. Recently a shipment of turnips was paid for to the farmer at the rate of \$12 a ton and bought by the consumer at the rate of \$150 a ton. Mr. Jones says that many wholesalers lost money last week by the drop in prices paid by the retailers, but that the consumer did not feel the reduction.

PRESENT LIVING COST
BELOW PEAK PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The National Industrial Conference Board in its bimonthly survey of economic conditions in the United States says that the cost of living on November 1, was 63.8 per cent above the July, 1914, base, with the price of manufactured articles generally lower than the peak prices, but still from 20 to 120 per cent above the 1914 level, held there by continued high labor costs, high taxes and high costs of transportation. The survey quotes federal estimates that unemployment has fallen from 3,500,000 to 2,000,000.

CITY CONSOLIDATION
PLAN VOTED DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
OAKLAND, California—As a result of the failure of the movement to consolidate the county of Alameda with the cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Richmond, and Emeryville at the recent election, the cities of Oakland, with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, and Berkeley, with approximately 65,000, are planning to form themselves into two separate counties, so that each may have the benefit of combined city and county government, which has worked out so well in San Francisco for a number of years.

The city of Berkeley was largely instrumental in defeating the general consolidation of the county of Alameda with the above-named cities, because it did not wish to lose its identity as the seat of the University of California, which it would if merged into the city and county of Oakland. Other cities, with the exception of Alameda and Oakland, also voted majorities against the consolidation.



Gilt Crest Gifts
for the home

ARE you planning a gift to your house? Something you all can enjoy? These four "Gilt Crest" articles make practical and desirable gifts—well within the reach of the most modest family purse!

| | |
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| Pillow Cases \$2.00 | Dinner Sets \$37.50 |
| How gladly will the linen closet receive such choice contributions as these to-be-embroidered, hemstitched and fagoted pillow cases! | Can't you picture how much more handsome your dinner table will be on December 25th if a new dinner set graces it! |
| First Floor Carpet Sweepers \$6.00 | Sixth Floor Floor Lamps \$37.50 |
| Your rugs will stay brighter much longer and will not be nearly so hard to clean if a "Gilt Crest" Sweeper takes care of them. | There is always a room which needs another lamp—or a corner to respond glowingly to the soft light of a floor lamp, with rich toned shade! |
| Seventh Floor | Sixth Floor |

Gilchrist Co.
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THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

5 Leading Lines Women's Kid Gloves
Smart One and Two-Clasp Styles in all Sizes and Popular Shades. Specially Priced at the Lowest Possible Figure for Gloves of Such Splendid Qualities. Experts to Fit You Properly.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| \$1.95 Pair Women's Kid Gloves made two-button clasp style; overseams in black, white and colors. Sizes 5½ to 8. | \$3.50 Pair Women's Imported Kid Gloves made two-button clasp style. P. K. seams, with embroidered backs. Colors are black, white, dark gray, dark brown, mode and beaver. Sizes 5½ to 7½. | \$3.00 Pair Women's Imported Kid Gloves made two-button clasp style. P. K. seams. Colors are black, white, dark gray, dark brown, mode and beaver. Sizes 5½ to 7½. |
| \$3.25 Pair Women's Imported Kid Gloves made one-button style. P. K. seams with embroidered backs. Colors are black, white, dark brown, mode and beaver and dark gray. Sizes 5½ to 7½. | \$3.50 Pair Women's French Suede and Mocha Gloves made one and two-button clasp style. P. K. seams. Colors are mode, gray, beaver and black. Sizes 5½ to 7½. | |

Toytown
The Home of a Hundred Thousand Toys, Dolls and Games

Meyer Frank Co.
THE QUALITY STORE
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Sixth and Alder Streets, Portland, Ore.

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Tailored with the utmost precision—yet dependent for their smartness on the new, relaxed line—
Fashioned of imported woolsens, in mannish or smooth mixtures—coats, full, pussy-willow lined—
Suited to every outdoor wear—and priced remarkably low—
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"Rue de la Paix"
CHOCOLATES for the HOLIDAYS
Frequently sent to the East—to Europe and Asia—Welcome everywhere.
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We cordially invite your account—
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND OREGON
"THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"

AGRICULTURE BLOCS SEEK LEGISLATION

Convening Congress Is to Hear From the American Farmer in Unmistakable Tones, Making Known His Legislative Wants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American farmer, speaking through the agriculture blocs in each House, will make known his legislative wants during the regular session of Congress convening today, in unmistakable tones.

If the farmers are to be in any way placated, according to Edwin F. Ladd, Nonpartisan Republican Senator from North Dakota, they should have immediate legislation to accord them:

1. Proper financial credit sufficiently elastic to meet the farmers' needs and at a low rate of interest.
2. A liberal cooperative law to permit farmers to do business on a large scale with the same degree of protection as afforded to corporations.
3. The same degree of tariff protection as is afforded to other industries.
4. Remedial transportation legislation and repeal of the guarantee clause of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act.

Farmers Dissatisfied

"Falling to meet these reasonable requests," said Senator Ladd, "our large cities and manufacturing centers will find the farmers are no longer able to supply the necessary food and raw materials from their farms to meet community needs, and suffering and business depression are sure to follow."

"The party which fails to grant the necessary legislation to put these measures in force will be repudiated by the farmers of the great west and south, who have discovered that their needs are the same, and who in future plan to defeat any party which longer continues to penalize the great basic industry which makes possible the conduct, on a profitable basis, of all other industries."

While being thankful for such legislation as has been enacted, intended to be of benefit to them, the farmers are not satisfied with their treatment at the hands of Congress. Their dissatisfaction, unless there is a changed policy, their leaders in Congress assert, will become more pronounced as the election of 1922 approaches.

Adequate Credit

According to Senator Ladd and others of the agricultural bloc, the farmers want an adequate equal credit system, "that shall furnish them, together with the existing land banks, when adequately developed and purged of all unfriendly control on the part of the administrative officials, and divorced from any other banking system, a credit that will meet their needs as producers and manufacturers and enable them to market their products in an orderly fashion."

"They want no excretion grafted on to the present national banking system," said Senator Ladd, "which is designed and managed for the benefit of commerce and speculative business, however worthy these may be. The sturdy farmers of the great middle west are not satisfied with the treatment they have received at the hands of the international bankers through the Federal Reserve Banking System, nor with the attitude of the leaders in either party and especially the party now in power, escape censure."

Demand Protection

When the tariff bill is brought into the Senate, the members of the farm bloc will demand a higher degree of protection for farm products than is even given under the Emergency Tariff Act, largely written in the interests of agriculture. As outlined by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, one of the leaders of the farm forces in Congress, the bloc will insist upon the substantial increases in many of the chief products of the farms. Among other things they will demand that hides, placed on the free list by the House of Representatives, shall bear a duty of 12-3 cents a pound for the green product and 5 cents a pound on dry hides. Cattle, which now bear duties ranging from 1 1/4 cents to 2 cents, would be increased 1/2 cent a pound. Butter would be increased from 8 cents to 10 cents a pound; oats from 10 cents a bushel to 15 cents; mutton from 2 cents a pound to 2 1/2; sheep from 1 cent a pound to 2; barley from 15 cents a bushel to 20 cents; rye from 10 cents a bushel to 15 cents; eggs from 6 cents a dozen to 8 cents; poultry from 4 cents a pound to 5 cents; beans from 1 1/4 cent a pound to 3 1/2 cents.

Farm bloc leaders insist that the cooperative marketing bill be given right of way over all other agricultural legislation. There is a storm pending on the Senate amendment designed to prevent the organization of farmer monopolies and which would make the marketing associations subject to the Anti-Trust Act. Enactment of this amendment, in the opinion of Senator Capper, would place the associations in the hands of their enemies and would not be countenanced by the farm bloc in Congress.

The Joint Congressional Commission on Agricultural Inquiry, which is about ready to make its preliminary report, will be the most important single factor in the shaping of legislation to the best interests of the farmers during the long session.

CONSTANTINOPLE SCHOLARSHIP
NEW YORK, New York—A \$10,000 scholarship fund for the Constantinople Woman's College, an American

Institution for girls, has been created by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the former Ambassador to Turkey, trustees of the college announce. The fund provides for two annual scholarships, to be awarded to one senior and a junior studying to become teachers.

CITIES RECORD AN EMPLOYMENT GAIN

Sixty-Five of the Chief Industrial Centers of the Country Report an Increase of .46 Per Cent During Month of November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employment increased .46 per cent in 65 of the chief industrial centers of the United States during the month ending November 30, the Department of Labor announced yesterday through its employment service.

An industrial survey taking into account 1428 firms usually employing more than 500 workers, or a total of 1,600,000 as comprised in the survey, showed that these firms had 7219 more employees on their payrolls than they carried on October 31. The net decrease in these same establishments since January 31, 1921, it was reported, has been 60,760, or 3.7 per cent.

Of the 65 cities, 40 report employment increases during November over October. Peoria, Illinois, leading with 23.5 per cent. Others were: Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 16.6; Syracuse, New York, 10.7; Dayton, Ohio, 9.3; Grand Rapids, Michigan, 9.3; St. Paul, Minnesota, 6.9; Memphis, Tennessee, 6.5; Cincinnati, Ohio, 6.3; Columbus, Ohio, 6.2; Louisville, Kentucky, 5.3; Providence, Rhode Island, 4.4; Baltimore, Maryland, 4.2; Johnstown, Pennsylvania, 4.0; Bridgeport, Connecticut, 3.78; Reading, Pennsylvania, 3.6; Richmond, Virginia, 2.7; Denver, Colorado, 3.5; Waterbury, Connecticut, 3.3.

San Francisco, California, 2.9; Worcester, Massachusetts, 2.9; Atlanta, Georgia, 2.7; Fall River, Massachusetts, 2.4; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 2.3; New Haven, Connecticut, 2.3; Detroit, Michigan, 2.1; New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1.76; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1.5; Birmingham, Alabama, 1.5; Jersey City, New Jersey, 1.4; Buffalo, New York, 1.25; Bayonne, New Jersey, 1.15; Springfield, Massachusetts, 1.06; Minneapolis, Minnesota, .97; Cleveland, Ohio, .82; Portland, Oregon, .82; Lawrence, Massachusetts, .52; Albany and Schenectady, New York, .48; Paterson, New Jersey, .22; Niagara Falls, New York, .19; Newark, New Jersey, .16.

Los Angeles, California, 10.5; New Orleans, Louisiana, 9.4; Brockton, Massachusetts, 6.5; St. Louis, Missouri, 6.4; Kansas City, Kansas, 5.2; Omaha, Nebraska, 4.6; Kansas City, Missouri, 4.4; Seattle, Washington, 4.3; Rochester, New York, 4.3; Sioux City, Iowa, 4.1; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 2.7; Yonkers, New York, 2.3; Flint, Michigan, 2.2; Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1.93; Youngstown, Ohio, 1.75; Chicago, Illinois, 1.66; Boston, Massachusetts, 1.1; Lowell, Massachusetts, 1.6; Passaic, New Jersey, .87; Toledo, Ohio, .73; Manchester, New Hampshire, .59; New York City, New York, .4; Trenton, New Jersey, .18; Camden, New Jersey, .14.

The line of prosperity which started on an upward swing in August and September showed a tendency to recede during November.

Reports from 251 of the chief industrial centers clearly indicate that owing to seasonal and climatic conditions, unemployment is increasing and there is no prospect of material change during the next three months. The most optimistic tone is that industry will hold the gain made in the past three months, but very little, if any, of the present unemployment will be absorbed before spring.

AMERICAN PURCHASES ART MASTERPIECES

NEW YORK, New York—"The Saviour," by Albrecht Dürer, and "The Rest on the Flight Into Egypt," by Quentin Matsys, masterpieces recently brought to this country from Germany, have been purchased by Michael Friedsam, wealthy merchant and owner of one of the most valuable collections of old masters in the United States.

The Matsys was acquired from the Oppenheim collection at Cologne and the Dürer from the Felix collection at Leipzig.

STANDARD OIL IN COLOMBIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—President K. R. Kingsbury of the Standard Oil Company of California announces that his company has closed negotiations with the Transcontinental Oil Company to jointly operate some of the latter's extensive properties in Colombia.

THE VENICE OF THE EAST

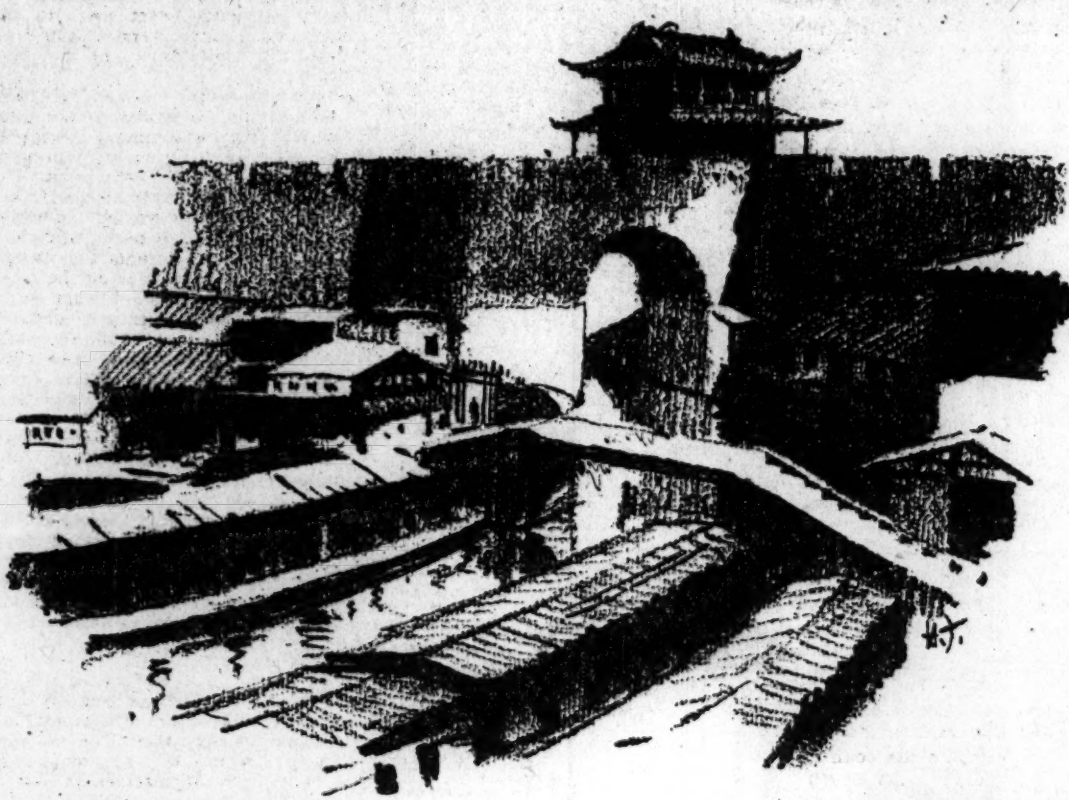
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Where the Yangtze River at last frees itself from the iron grip of the mountains which for nigh 2000 miles have curbed and defied it, it is heavy laden; it has fought a good fight and conquered, forcing a passage to the sea. Now the heavy handed tides prevail, and for 100 miles from the river's mouth sweep the listless waters to and fro. So the great river casts down its burden for a bulwark against the encroaching enemy, the silt ground in the rock mills of Tibet; working with ant-like dili-

against the sky like a harvest moon rising from the sea.

Where the creek divides the city it is bordered by matchwood houses raised on stilts; they are dirty and dilapidated, as though they had but just emerged from the murky water; the weed yet clings to their decayed wood-work. But back from the creek are cobble streets and shops gay with loud painted signs, swinging in the breeze. No traffic indeed rumbles over the cobbles; only an occasional sedan chair, seating some benign official dressed in flowing robes and staring straight before him with unseeing eyes, and borne on the shoulders of shuffling men, moves swiftly by. The traffic follows the creek.

There is a market in full swing down the next street. Drawn from



Soo-chow gate

gence, slowly, imperceptibly, but always thoroughly. They today have a plain of silt spreads round the mouth of the river, as wash as it were, scarcely indeed above sea level. The soil is waterlogged, as the water grows stiff with sediment. A web of tidal creeks thread the plain in all directions. Here and there a derelict rock pokes its head above the level; one can picture it as a lonely island in the wide bay, long, long ago. Today a pagoda crowns its brow; perhaps in some earlier age a lighthouse stood there to warn the junks.

About a hundred miles from the sea is the city of Soo-chow. If the land has crawled seaward at the rate of a foot a year, then 500,000 years ago the sea lapped round the site of the present city; old as it is we cannot believe it is as old as that. In those distant days there was no city here at all, though maybe villages existed. A broad lake, dotted with islands, and backed by a semicircle of low hills, is the center of the many creeks; and the city itself stands at the entrance to the lake like a guardian angel. Half in the remnant of an ancient sea whose tide still pulses through the creeks, half on the powdered rock that once helped to build up the Tibetan plateau, Soo-chow is well named the Venice of the East. The Italian city, too, stands with one foot in the sea and the other on land which melts away into lagoons caught up and enmeshed by the crawling silt of Lombardy, rubbed from the Alps by the restless Po.

From the battlemented wall one may look over the gray roofs of the city to the shining lake beyond; the boats are homing, and a wedge of duck, black against the sun, wings overhead. The dim outline of the south China hills—the most beautiful scenery in the land—looms up beyond. Eastward the silt plain reaches out to the distant sea. The creeks, which are the high roads of the plain, catch the fading light and flash it back; the whole is a web of silver threads entangling mud strained from the river, now dotted with villages. We cannot see the villages, but those dark nodal points, where green bamboos cluster, indicate their positions; fields of rice and cotton spread between. Just below the city wall lies the creek, like a broad moat. We can enter the city by the water gate on this side. Sam-pans and junks, each the home of some family, jostle each other, and rub shoulders in friendly proximity along the bank; a houseboat is moving down the creek with dignified lethargy, propelled by yulok—that is, a long oar pivoted in the stern and worked from side to side like a fish's tail. The lao-pan and his mate, engaged in this propulsion, keep up a monotonous "hee-haw! hee-haw!" as they pull it to and fro. In the distance a stone bridge arches the four quarters of the plain, the

passants come in with their produce. What a contrast is this city set in the midst of a fertile plain, to the roaring cities of industry! Instead of the stamp and ring of machinery, only the shrill chatter of the goodwife haggling with her customers, the wrangling of hucksters, the cry of the street vender. The streets may be mean and narrow, the houses small and dark, but just beyond the wall the country is covered with a mantle of green velvet. And there are gardens inside the city, too, where fruit trees grow. Instead of tall chimneys there is the drum tower and the Confucian temple. The shops hold aloof from the street market, which is given over almost entirely to country produce from the farmsteads. But in the city are worked those gorgeous silly embroideries in which the Chinese excel; painting on silk or on rice paper which is white as snow and brittle as cat ice; and the myriad carvings of the patient East. Queerest of all are the tiny glass bottles with neck so slender that scarcely one can insert a match; yet on the inside surface of the glass are carefully executed paintings!

FOOD REMITTANCES REACH THE RUSSIANS

NEW YORK, New York—Food remittances sent by residents of the United States to friends and relatives in the 48 provinces of Russia, and bulk sales of food delivered to recognized organizations in that country, reached \$411,690 at the end of November, it was announced today by the American Relief Administration. First deliveries reached Russia only three weeks after the remittances were purchased in New York.

A ten-dollar remittance covered delivery to any designated person in European Russia of 49 pounds of flour, 10 pounds each of sugar, cooking fats, rice, and beans, three pounds of tea and 20 cans of condensed milk. The Province of Minsk led in the number of remittances received.

Boston Maid
Dresses



There is no better gift than a "Boston Maid" dress. They reflect the greatest care in making and the utmost in fitting qualities. No gift is more acceptable, and the cost is low.

\$4.50

This model is in Amoskeag Plaid Gingham, self-trimmed, has pearl buttons and the popular bell cuff on a 3/4 sleeve, 12 to 14 white, 36 to 42, colors pink, green, and brown.

MISS STOWE
702 Lawrence Bldg.,
Cor. West and Tremont Streets
Boston

FORWARD LOOK IN EDUCATION URGED

Massachusetts Commissioner Says Teacher Who Holds Notion of Destroyed World Should Have No Contact With Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Those engaged in educational work ought particularly to have a hopeful and forward looking attitude, declared Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, recently in an address before the joint convention of the New England Superintendents Association, the American Institute of Instruction, the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, the Massachusetts Superintendents Association and the New England Teacher Training Association. Dr. John James Sigert, United States Commissioner, was another speaker.

"Seeming grounds for fear and despair should never be placed before the children of the public schools," continued Dr. Smith. "When I contemplate the nature of the talk that daily floods in upon me, to the effect that the world is in chaos, I cannot help but feel that the 13 or 20-year-old boy must have a rather sad outlook upon the task which is to be his task to perform," said the speaker. "No teacher should ever indorse the notion that we dwell in a destroyed world. If a teacher does hold that opinion, he should go out among the ruins and cease to have contact with the youth of the land, or with any constructive enterprise."

"I do not indorse the sentiment that ideals have disappeared from the young people of the present day. The ideals are there and wait only to be called forth to inspire to noble service. It is not my belief that all the

states should keep step to the same measure of educational standard and advancement. Each state has its own needs and its own resources for meeting those needs. Each state has its own particular citizenship to educate, its own limitations and possibilities. Each must work out its own special problem. Each state must think of that first and not whether it is marching step for step with other states. New York and Massachusetts have needs peculiar to themselves, which other sections do not have, and consideration of these particular responsibilities are primary with these two states.

"There may be some danger as to reaction in the field of education, during this period of retrenchment generally. This reaction should be met with a forceful presentation to the public of the real needs of the schools, and I am convinced that the people as a whole will be faithful to education's paramount cause and respond with an open hand."

"We never have given due recognition to the teaching profession," said Dr. Sigert in addressing the convention. "The country has so far failed to meet its obligation to the teachers. Despite the fact that salaries of teachers have increased in the last few years as much as 50 per cent, the average salary is still \$900 or less. It was a disgrace that during the war 60,000 schoolrooms in the United States were empty for lack of teachers, low wages being the reason. And though the rooms may be filled now, a shortage still obtains, inasmuch as the teachers of 1921 fall below the teachers of 1918 in teaching qualifications. The per cent of college graduates among the teachers has gone lower."

"Teachers must know something before they can teach. They must know something to teach. Knowledge is fundamentally important among teachers. However, knowledge is not necessarily the biggest thing. Initiative, character, right intention, the ability to cooperate and simple, plain honesty are first. Position has not yet given teachers their due, even as it has not given others their due, but it will, as it always does, in the end."

UNION PLAN FOR ALL TEXTILE WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Eventually to unite all the textile workers in the United States into one big union was said to be one purpose of the organization here, over the week-end, of the Federated Textile Unions of America, with a membership claimed to be about 150,000 in eight unions.

Though independent of the American Federation of Labor, the new organization, it was said, will not oppose the American Federation of Labor organization, the United Textile Workers, but will work to improve the condition of the workers in every possible way.

Some of the organizations now united have left the American Federation of Labor, not believing the latter sufficiently progressive, and some of them believe in the industrial union plan of organization instead of the craft union plan.

The organizations represented are the American Federation of Textile Operatives, Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, Body Brussels Carpet Weavers, Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, Tapestry Carpet Workers, Associated Silk Workers of Paterson, New Jersey, and the National Association of Loomfixers and Mechanical Workers Union of Amsterdam, New York.

HAWAIIAN JAPANESE DECLARE FEALTY TO IDEALS OF AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Members of the Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry are unalterably opposed to any attempt having as its purpose the undermining of their sincere efforts to preserve their Americanism.

The foregoing declaration is emphasized in a public statement that has been issued by the society and which, in effect, is a reply to the assertions of V. S. McClatchy, owner of the Sacramento (California) Bee, made before the local Rotary Club, that the Japanese in Hawaii are not assimilable and are ineligible to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship.

This society, known as Honolulu Forum No. 1, was organized about two years ago at the instance of Honolulu Post No. 1 of the American Legion. It is composed of Japanese young men and women born in Hawaii who have in every way possible renounced allegiance to Japan. A majority of the male members of the organization served in the American army during the war.

After explaining that local citizens had requested it to make clear its stand upon the matters referred to by Mr. McClatchy, the society says in its statement:

"We desire the public to understand that the members of this organization have renounced all allegiance to the Japanese Government. It was necessary that this step be taken, due to the fact that we are past the age of 17, beyond which the Government of Japan absolutely refuses to consider applications for expatriation. Our status as loyal American citizens is, therefore, unquestionable."

The statement calls attention to the pledge each member of the society has signed, declaring his whole-hearted allegiance to the United States of America and her government, and containing his oath publicly renouncing any allegiance to Japan. "I do now solemnly swear," the pledge reads, "that I will uphold the Constitution of the United States and respect her flag, will in all cases prefer America to Japan, will countenance no dual citizenship, and will do all in my power to make the American citizens of Japanese ancestry 100 per cent Americans."

In conclusion, the members declare their desire to firmly state that they are "unalterably opposed to any attempt having in its purpose the undermining of our sincere efforts to preserve our Americanism."

CONSTITUTION LAXLY TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

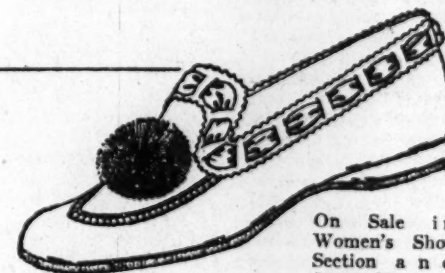
NEW YORK, New York—A special effort throughout the United States to focus attention upon the importance of better instruction in the constitution of the United States in elementary schools, was announced by the National Security League on the opening yesterday of American Education Week, as proclaimed by President Harding.

The league is conducting a survey of the methods and extent of constitutional teaching in the public schools, which shows an inadequate grasp of the need and an entire absence of coordination of definite method of instruction. When this survey is completed, the league will attempt to establish the best possible standard for constitutional teaching which will be recommended for adoption in the elementary schools.

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AUSTRALIA AND THE LABOR EXTREMISTS

Australian Labor Party Conference Largely Embodies the Ideas of Extreme Socialism, Which Seems to Be Party Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australian Labor has not been in such a state of ferment since the day on which the present Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, and the present Australian Senator and representative at the Washington Conference, G. F. Pearce, led a minority out of the Labor caucus on the question of conscription. The feature of the past year has been the apparently triumphant aggressive tactics of the Red, or international element. On the surface revolutionary Socialism is the goal of the Labor movement. There are signs, however, that this very extremism will defeat its own ends, split the Labor movement, and leave the workers impotent for a time.

The Australian Labor Party conference, which has just convened in Brisbane, is the outcome of the all-Australian congress of trades unions in Melbourne. It will be remembered that the June congress in Melbourne routed the moderates and the men who believe in obtaining reforms by the ballot box, and declared for revolutionary industrial and political action for the abolition of capitalism. The congress sought the union of all sections of the movement in one big industrial union and formed a Council of Action to carry into operation its desires. These decisions were subject, theoretically, to ratification by an interstate Australian Labor Party conference. It is this conference which is now sitting in Brisbane.

Developments Preceding Conference
Two important developments preceded the conference. Tasmanian Labor has been watching with apprehension the ascendancy of the extremists; and one of the principal men in the island state, Mr. Ogden, a Labor legislator, declared that, behind the Council of Action, the Australian Workers Union and others who subscribed to the platform of revolution were the "extreme elements which desire nothing less than what the interpretation of the words 'revolution' and 'take and hold' means; they want to see Australia torn by industrial unrest and anarchy, and some would gladly welcome the advent of civil war." To this W. Sheridan, also a Labor legislator in Tasmania, adds: "No explanation is forthcoming as to how capitalism is to be overthrown without violence or revolution."

It is not surprising, therefore, that after a temporary victory of the extremists had resulted in the appointment of six delegates to the Brisbane conference, a special meeting of the executive of the state branch of the Labor Party agreed that Tasmania should not be represented, the ostensible reason being lack of funds. Three of the delegates, however, have ignored the executive and have gone to Brisbane. They contend that the executive in Tasmania had hoped by withdrawing the six delegates to make impossible the two-thirds majority necessary to alter at the Brisbane conference the Labor Party platform in line with the revolutionary decisions of the Melbourne congress.

Possibility Recognized
If the Tasmanian delegates had refrained from attending, and the South Australians and two of the West Australians had voted—as it was anticipated that they would—against the inclusion of any mention of revolution in the proposed new organization, then the extremists would have failed to carry the congress. As it is, they will probably have their two-thirds majority.

The second important development referred to was the action of union delegates in New South Wales in meeting in conference at the Trades Hall in Sydney, under the chairmanship of the aggressive secretary of the Coal and Shale Employees Federation, A. C. Willis, and deciding, by 60 votes to 2, in favor of a new organization to be known as the Organized Workers Group of New South Wales.

This conference, at which 40 unions were represented, adopted the following motion: "That this conference declares in favor of and recommends to the trades union movement of New South Wales the formation of an organized workers' group to control the political representatives of the work-in-class." As illustrating the character of the meeting it may be mentioned that the hall in which the delegates assembled was decorated with banners displaying such sentiments as: "Long live the world's revolutionary proletariat," and "Down

with Capitalism, and up with Communism."

This Sydney conference agreed to an extraordinary resolution submitted to it from the Coal and Shale Employees Federation, otherwise known as the Mining Department of the Workers Industrial Union of Australia. This resolution, which is receiving much attention in industrial circles, declares: "That the working class movement throughout Australia refuse to pay state and federal income taxes on incomes of £300 or under that amount per annum."

Betrayal Alleged
The relation of this New South Wales Organized Workers Group to the Brisbane conference may be understood by the angry comment of Arthur Blakeley, secretary of the Parliamentary Labor Party and a fellow member of Mr. Willis on the Council of Action formed in Melbourne. Mr. Blakeley says: "The all-Australian trades union congress convened by the Australian Labor Party had, as its main object, the insuring of some measure of unity among the members. While hoping for solidarity, I was not so optimistic as to think that all the different factions would come together. Important resolutions were passed, which are to be discussed at the interstate conference in Brisbane, and it was understood that nothing should be done which might detract from the work of the congress until after the interstate conference; but we find that a body, apparently political and antagonistic to the Australian Labor Party, is in course of formation by certain members of the Council of Action, of which I am a member. No mandate was given by the Council of Action, and the formation of such a group is directly opposed to the resolutions and wishes of the June congress and is a betrayal of that congress. In view of this I have telegraphed to the temporary secretary, Mr. A. C. Willis, my strong protest against any resolutions being passed by the council at Brisbane without the whole of the members of the council being consulted."

In other words, instead of the unity which was to have been obtained by the Melbourne congress, the latter has already resulted in dissension among the extremists. Even at the Brisbane conference there were signs of dissension at the opening. E. G. Theodore, the Labor Premier of Queensland, who has been vigorously denouncing the Industrial Workers of the World, attempted to tone down considerably the adoption of a resolution advocating the socialization of industry. He was defeated by 19 votes to 9.

Vague Phrase Opposed
Mr. Theodore expressed the view that it was essential to have an objective the meaning of which every one could comprehend. He did not think that any two members of the conference would agree as to what was meant by the phrase, "the socialization of industry." The Queensland Premier added that he was opposed to the "socialization of industry," as that term had come to be regarded recently in Australia—the nationalization of industry was not meant thereby, but the establishment of a complete and ill-considered state, the term socialization should not be tolerated. It was suggested, for instance, that the state insurance scheme should be decontrolled from the government and handed over to the workers engaged in it? To this a delegate answered in the affirmative. Mr. Theodore also rapped sharply on the phrase, "Production for use and not for profit," which he contended was loose and likely to lead to confusion of thought; even if the capitalistic system was abolished there would still be production for profit.

Defense an Issue
The Brisbane conference will have before it a proposal for the unification of the states of the Commonwealth, a move which has a certain kinship to the agitation of the new states for the breaking-up of the Commonwealth into smaller divisions. It is also possible that there may be a division of opinion between those who favor the abolition of the present defense force scheme and those who believe in secretly riddling the military forces by careful propaganda so that the power "organized by the capitalist" will eventually become the weapon of those working for the proletarian state.

Lastly, there will probably arise in conference the international aspect, upon which the extremists are ever ready to become emphatic. In this connection it is interesting to note that the New South Wales Labor Council, a body of a distinctly Red tendency, has decided to forward a message to the workers of Germany as follows:

"This council appeals to the class-conscious organized workers of Germany to renew their efforts to overthrow the capitalist system. This council will promise to do the same in Australia."

IRELAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES STUDIED

Scientific Association of Ireland Points Out the Extent of Country's Natural Facilities Which Await Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—A paper was read recently before the Scientific Association of Ireland, at the College of Natural Science in Dublin, by Robert N. Tweedy, on Ireland's natural resources. The speaker was a member of that commission which, in face of many difficulties, has carried out its inquiries into the natural and industrial resources of the country during the past two years, and wrought a good work for Ireland. Its findings are dealt with in the various reports of the commission, published in Ireland by The Commission of Inquiry, American Chambers, Dublin.

This commission, which sat first in September, 1919, has differed in many ways from others known in Ireland. Its members were appointed solely on account of their ability; its considered findings were submitted to no other authority before publication—in other words, it was an independent, non-political and autonomous organization—and it advocated self-help, at least, on the part of the farmers. It was also a voluntary commission, and many who, in days to come, will walk in the roads that it has made, will look back with gratitude to those men of all parties who gave their trained intelligence and patient faith for the new Ireland's sake.

The speaker said that the work of the commission fell chiefly under three main heads: dairying; power, which comprised coal, peat, water power, and liquor fuel; and fisheries. Not only did it investigate and report, it also suggested schemes of reform, and it proved conclusively that though Ireland is and will probably remain primarily an agricultural country, she yet has wide industrial prospects. The value of the commission's work was much increased by the fact that all these matters were investigated concurrently, and in their relation one to another. Too often in the past, it was borne in mind, countries have developed on false economic lines for want of breadth of vision and knowledge of resources as a whole.

Dairying and Fuel Products
The findings of the first report, which dealt with dairying, have been already approved, and its recommendations adopted by many.

The view most usually held regarding the coal resources of Ireland is that no coal exists, and that, if it did, "it would be no good." The facts are otherwise. The commission experts made a minimum estimate of every seam which has been proved, whether worked or no, and whatever the quality, for it held that coal "which was neglected yesterday because of some defect in composition, may well be worked with eagerness tomorrow because natural science has found some easy way to overcome the drawback." The Coal Memoir estimates "the minimum reserves of the exposed coal fields at 2,000,000,000 tons," and it gives an additional 50,000,000 tons for every square mile of the big concealed field beneath Lough Neagh. The present consumption of coal in Ireland is about 4,500,000 tons per annum. It will be seen, therefore, that there is enough to go on with. The commission found itself dissatisfied with the methods of mining followed in Ireland. There has been also a permanent shortage of trucks and difficulty in transit, owing to obstruction and lack of accommodation by the railway companies.

Bogs Accurately Surveyed

It has never yet been stated that there is no peat in Ireland. And the bogs, unlike the coal measures, have been accurately surveyed. More than a century ago (in 1814) a commission sat and reported that "practically all the large bogs of the country can be naturally drained without the aid of mechanical pumping, and without any great works of river improvement, and that the effect of systematic draining would be to make the bog lands available for

tillage and for peat winning, followed by the cultivation of the cut-away bogs."

Nothing has been done in the interval except that the bogs are cut lavishly every year for domestic fuel. But owing to the fact that bogs grow, it is estimated that they are making good the 6,000,000 tons taken from them annually. The reserves expressed as air-dried peat, i.e., peat containing 25 per cent of water, ready for use, amount to 4,000,000,000 tons, equal in heating power to 2,500,000,000 tons good coal. If the bogs were drained by one comprehensive scheme before any work was commenced upon them it would mean that a large proportion of the land so drained could be utilized for agricultural or industrial purposes for many years, and the drained bog could be more cheaply cut when it was at last required.

The commission found the water power resources difficult of investigation, owing to lack of rainfall statistics. Its report on this subject is not yet published, but much valuable work was done, and it is safe to say that Ireland's water power will suffice for all her needs. With regard to liquid fuel, none exists in Ireland, but the commission put forward a scheme which gives good prospects for industrial alcohol as a substitute for petrol.

Extent of the Fisheries

Regarding fisheries, the commission sent delegates to hear evidence in every important fishing center around the entire coast. The condition of this industry is almost as bad as it can be, short of total extinction. In fact, no fishing industry can be said to exist, as there is a complete lack of constructed organization from the fisherman to the consumer. Those who have read Sygne's books know something of the lives of these people: they fight the sea daily; in homemade craft, with patched and mended gear, they venture upon the deep, the little boat that may so easily be swept away, their only capital: the saving of a few pounds to buy new gear, practically impossible. And all round the coast, one cry is heard: "Save us from the buyers!" These traders take the catches at any price they will. Or take them not at all, leaving the fisherman to throw his catch back into the sea. Private enterprise, trying sometimes to introduce honest methods, is obstructed and crushed by these traders, who are themselves well organized and who do not hesitate to use any means to keep down prices of the catch, and to keep up prices to the consumer.

That the seas about Ireland hold enough fish for all her people, as well as an immense surplus for export, is evident from the fact that the fleets of many countries fish her waters regularly. They come with their large boats, well found with engines, with nets and gear. They sweep the outer waters unchecked, often stealing into forbidden bays, their swift craft out-fishing the little Irish sailing boats and curraghs.

Great Hope for Development

The report of the commission on this matter is a very interesting document. It deals with the history of the industry and with the suggested organization which it is hoped the state will facilitate. And it gives abundant reason for future success.

A foreign observer, recently in Ireland, remarked that it was the only country in Europe where he found hope. Whether this be true or not, the reports inadequately outlined in this article give good reason for hope in every department of economic life. Nature has not been niggardly to Ireland: washed on all sides by deep seas, her coastline in its wonderful beauty indented with magnificent estuaries and natural harbors, no part of the country more than 50 miles from the sea, and immense reserves of fuel widely distributed—who indeed shall "set a boundary" to her progress in the future?

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EXPLAINING FALL OF WIRTH CABINET

Outstanding Cause Was League Decision on Upper Silesia, but Internal Political Machinations Are Also Alleged

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The circumstances leading to the fall of the first Wirth Cabinet were too obscure to be adequately treated in cabled dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a fact which renders it the more necessary to return to them again. It is clear, as the Socialists have persistently maintained, there were absolutely no grounds to explain the Cabinet's resignation. There were, in fact, very admirable reasons why Dr. Wirth's Cabinet should continue in office.

Dr. Wirth enjoyed rightly abroad—particularly in allied countries—a reputation for rectitude and political honesty which was of great value to Germany; the policy his Cabinet had followed, had won Germany considerable sympathy in France and Great Britain; a new government would have to continue the same policy or else be prepared to take up an openly hostile attitude toward the entente.

Dr. Wirth, in fact, had at first no intention of resigning. Like a good parliamentarian and Democrat he proposed to go to the Reichstag with a policy suited to the new situation created by the League of Nations' decision on Upper Silesia and then to stand or fall by the vote given on it. The opposition of the small Democratic Party to the course suggested led to the abandonment of the Chancellor's project.

Motive for Opposing Cabinet

The rôle of the Democrats in the crisis alike leading up to the resignation of the Cabinet and the days preceding the formation of a new one, was a singularly childish one. The real reason for the wrecking of the Cabinet by the Democrats—including the downfall of their own members in it—was the curious and quite inexplicable personal hostility which some of their leaders entertain toward Dr. Wirth. They argued publicly, however, that the resignation of the Cabinet was necessary because of Dr. Wirth's repeated assurance that he stood or fell by the decision on Upper Silesia.

Another and more powerful motive which explains the attitude of the Democratic Party was the wish to extend the basis of the coalition so as to include the German People's Party, the party, it may again be remarked in passing, of Hugo Stinnes and the "heavy" industrialists. This enthusiasm of the Democrats for the inclusion of the People's Party in the coalition is explained by the remembrance of



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the desertions from their ranks to the People's Party of many of their members at the last election, and the hope that, if they could persuade their powerful rival to share government responsibilities, they might improve their own election prospects. In any case the Democrats were determined not to give the People's Party the weapon of being able to accuse before the electors the Democratic Party of submitting humbly to the decision of the League of Nations on Upper Silesia.

The declaration of the Democrats that they would not join any coalition from which the People's Party was excluded induced President Ebert to try to form a government of the four middle parties, namely, Center, Majority Socialists, Democrats and People's Party, and for several days the newspapers wrote hopefully of the prospects. As a child in politics could have foreseen, however, the impossibility of such a combination, which meant the harmonious collaboration between the reactionaries and the Socialists, speedily became apparent. An agreement, it is true, was nearly reached on paper between the various party leaders, but the abrupt intervention of Mr. Stinnes—still Germany's most sinister figure—led to the withdrawal of the People's Party from the negotiations.

Compromise Termed Absurd

The Democrats, in spite of their first refusal to enter a coalition government without the People's Party, might have been induced to do so if an agreement regarding the details—in substance they agreed with the Center and Socialists—of Germany's attitude toward the decision of the League could have been reached. In a nebulous, foggy way the Democrats wished the German Government to refuse to acknowledge the League's decision, but at the same time to send a representative to discuss with the Polish delegates the economic arrangements for Upper Silesia, which form so vital a part of the League's decision.

The Socialist and Center, the only two German parties which have displayed the least insight into the realities of the situation during the recent crisis, pointed out the absurdity of such a compromise, and, as time pressed, the President decided to go ahead with the decision.

The political confusion was at its height when President Ebert decided on the intervention indicated. Dr. Wirth, with much courage, readily responded to the President's appeal, and at once proceeded to attempt to form a Cabinet—a thankless task in view of the open hostility of the Right and the petulant attitude of the Democrats. Happily he found warm support from his own party, the Roman Catholic Center and the Minority Socialists, whose attitude throughout the crisis has been admirable, and very soon he was able to present the list to a Reichstag which had been deliberately cold-shouldered by the very men who should have made it the custodians of its interests. President Ebert and the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, are the two men who have emerged with increased reputation from the crisis, which is now happily at an end.

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REMOVING CAUSES OF NATIONS' STRIFE

Self-Assertion of Superiority of One People Over Another, English Pastor Claims, Must Disappear for Peace of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
OXFORD, England.—It certainly cannot be said of the pulpit of Manchester College that no attempt is made to grapple with the problems of the moment, a complaint that is not infrequently made by "the man in the street" of pulpits orators generally. But it might well be expected of a pulpit that has for its regular occupants men of world-wide renown like Dr. Estlin Carpenter and Dr. L. F. Jacks, the former regarded as the greatest contemporary authority on the complex subject of comparative religion and the latter an equally great authority on practical philosophy, that there would be no shirking of the many intricate problems of everyday life.

The new season was opened with a discourse by the principal on the subject of strife based on the story of the strife among the disciples as to which among their number should be the greatest in the kingdom, which they believed was about to be set up by Christ. "Whenever," he said, "that question is asked in the sense of possessing power over others, trouble will always ensue. Such a question can never be settled by friendly discussion, as is proved by the whole history of the world. Human beings cannot get the better of one another along that line without resorting sooner or later to hostilities."

Contention for Title of "Greatest"

"The fact is still more conspicuous with nations than with individuals. So long as nations think of themselves as primarily great powers they will continue to fight one another over the question as to who shall be the greatest. Plato, in his 'Republic,' constructed an elaborate scheme for training men who should be able to exercise the power over others, but what is gained by doing that unless at the same time you train another class of men to submit to the power which is exercised by the first. That is a need of the present day which so far has not been met. It is difficult to find competent rulers but still more difficult to find willing subjects. Every man when placed in the power of another is at least a potential rebel. Whenever a loyal servant is found it may be regarded as a fact that his master is also his friend—something more than a master. If he is nothing but a master his servant will be a rebel at heart."

"Why is Ireland rebellious against England? Because, rightly or wrongly, Ireland sees in England only masters. If England is only that there will be strife and bloodshed. A mere master is always an odious person. Not even the meanest and most ignorant was created for the purpose of being dominated by somebody else. Some might think that rather a dangerous statement, but we are so wedded to the notion of power as the basis on which everything must be ordered and settled in this world that we think of the whole universe as just a system of power, a hierarchy in which the lesser is to be ruled by the greater, and the greater by a greater still until at last we come to a supreme ruler over all as the basis of the whole arrangement."

"We do the universe a great injustice when we think of it in that way. The world is far more nobly built than that. There are abundant examples of happy human relationships with which ruling power has nothing to do. Relationships between friends, between a lover and his beloved—and what becomes of family life when the parent regards himself as a ruler and his children as subjects? You get a tragedy such as Shakespeare has depicted in 'King Lear.' What becomes of the tie between husband and wife when the question between them is 'Who shall be the greater?' It is snappish. Superiority v. Self-Assertion"

"It does not follow if the differences between men cannot be settled on the answer to the question as to who shall be greatest, that all men are equal and that differences do not exist. Those differences are among the most salient facts of life, and were betide anyone who ignores them. Some men are wiser, some better, and some stronger than others and the problem of the relationship of the superior to the inferior is always upon us. It applies to nations as well as individuals. There is no question more vital at the present moment, and the fate of nations depends upon its satisfactory solution, even the fortunes of mankind. It is bound up with the central instincts of humanity and religion."

"In literature this question of superiority and inferiority is treated solely from the aspect of power. If an advanced nation and a backward nation live together in any kind of relationship then the advanced nation must rule over the backward, and if the backward should object, then the result is well known. But men lose superiority in the very act of asserting it over others. That is the chief reason why this method of settling the question works out so badly. Give a nation enough of it and that nation will go as Germany did just before the war. It is this that turns the noble quality of patriotism into the desire to be greatest, which is one of the meaningless ambitions and sources of strife between nations."

"There is another and a satisfactory way in which the relationship between superior and inferior can be worked out. We are not tied and bound to this notion of ruler and subject as the only possible footing on which men can stand together. The right relationship is not that of ruling but of raising the inferior on to a higher

level. If that were established what a blessed transformation of our morals and politics there would be. To many this may seem a sheer impossibility, but if that is the case then so much the worse for Christianity. The teachers of a university are superior to the students, but not in the sense of exercising lordship as the kings of the Gentiles did. Why should that rule and type of relationship be confined to university life? What should it coming into force for all mankind? Men can be united in friendship, in loyalty, in high achievement. A university spirit and a universal spirit are pretty much the same, or, at least, they ought to be. Why cannot the whole world be organized on that basis?"

UPPER SILESIAN VERDICT DEFENDED

A. J. Balfour, British Representative on League of Nations Council, Feels Justice Is Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—A great deal has already been said and written on the subject of the decision of the Council of the League of Nations with regard to Silesia, although the official report of the findings of the committee has not at the time of writing been issued. Some apparently reliable forecasts have, however, appeared, and A. J. Balfour, the British representative on the Council of the League of Nations, has addressed a number of journalists in his room at the Privy Council Office, explaining the plan of settlement and the reasons which guided the Council of the League in coming to a unanimous decision.

The only official communication from Geneva on the subject so far has been a short statement issued from the London office of the League. This explains that the Council first referred the problem of Upper Silesia to a committee of four delegates, Mr. Ryman of Belgium, Mr. da Cunha of Brazil, Dr. Wellington Koo of China and Quinones of Leon of Spain. The conclusion arrived at was that the problem could not be solved simply by drawing a line based purely upon plebiscite considerations or economic considerations, and it was therefore decided in recommending the line of a new frontier that they should advise that during a period sufficient to enable the economic adaptation to be effected easily and completely, there should be adequate safeguards against the disruption of existing economic conditions.

Experts of high authority and special knowledge, the statement continues, were therefore directed to study the economic provisions which would be necessary to secure this result, and the members of the council asked them to indicate such general measures as would be sufficient to insure the continuity of the economic life of Upper Silesia and reduce to a minimum the difficulties during the period of adaptation. The scheme recommended is expected to give the fullest satisfaction to the political aspirations of inhabitants and to maintain economic prosperity.

In his statement, Mr. Balfour indicated that the decision arrived at by the council, whether approved or not, was a completely independent one. He described some of the difficulties presented by the Silesian problem, and especially the difficulty of drawing a line through the "industrial triangle" and the elaborate provisions made for maintaining economic unity in this area. Mr. Balfour also described briefly the elaborate precautions taken to prevent any injury happening to German industries in Upper Silesia, and he expressed the earnest hope that the peoples of Germany and Poland would have the fairness, the good sense, and, from their own point of view, the wisdom to see that at least a serious effort has been made to carry out fairly the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

"I do not ask them to think," he said, "that no inconvenience is going to be caused in this industrial area, but I ask them, and I especially ask the Germans, to reflect what their position would have been if we had contented ourselves merely by drawing a line, the best line we could, according to population, and leaving the private rights of the great German industrial magnates and the concerns which their energy, enterprise and capital have done so much to produce. If we had left all these industries unprotected in the Polish area? We have to the best of our ability made provision for minorities on both sides. We have done that to the best of our ability, and though we do not expect gratitude for the labors we have undertaken, we do hope as time goes on the feeling that justice has been attempted to be done will ameliorate and smooth the relations of all the hostile elements into which, unfortunately, that important area is divided."

COAST LINK WIDENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Work on straightening dangerous curves and widening narrow stretches of the Mountain Springs grade, the main road between San Diego and El Centro, and the connecting link to the coast of the Bankhead National Highway, has been started by the state highway commission. Specifications require that the grade be made 23 feet in width.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Woman's National Farm and Garden Association
New England Branch
Fifth Annual Holiday Market
Horticultural Hall, Dec. 7-9
10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Luncheon 12-2
Thursday, Dec. 8, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Supper 6-7. Moving Pictures 8 p. m.

PORTUGUESE FACE SERIOUS SITUATION

Five Different Governments Have Been in Office This Year But Not One Has Passed a Single Measure of Any Account

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—An impartial banker declared recently that the difficulties of the period that every nation in the world was, in great or small degree, struggling against were almost certainly being realized more acutely in Portugal than any other country in that was on the nominally winning side in the war. With the escudo in exchange worth only a tenth of what it ought to be, with scarcity of food, and materials, with wages risen to an almost impossible level, with foreign trade at a standstill and political discontent of the severest character, one minor revolution following upon another, and the shadow of Bolshevism hanging over all, the case could not be worse, said this authority, adding that an absolute revolution on purification and unifying lines would certainly not be worse. The people have long since lost all faith in Portuguese politics of the existing kind, and nothing will restore it. Therefore they are as indifferent to revolutions as gun-shooting will permit them to be.

The economic condition of things from the foreign financier and trader's point of view becomes accentuated upon the news that matters have arrived at such a point that the warships of two nations have had to be brought into the Tagus to protect the property of the subjects of those nations. One of the chief dangers is the Bolsheviki. It may not really be very great, but Bolshevists agents have been at least as busy in Portugal for a long time past as anywhere in the world, for, in the early days of his ambition, Portugal was much coveted by Lenin as a sort of western European base from which great operations might be conducted. Time and again the Bolsheviki are shown to be active, and once they appeared most threatening. What their capacity is now is doubtful.

Inflation of Currency

This is the fifth government this year, and each of the five has promulgated a program for such extensive financial and economic reform as is palpably necessary, but no single measure of any account has been passed, while the spots of legislation attempted by the last one or two, particularly in reference to gambling in the exchanges, are apparently to be erased, the new government having declared that the last elections were invalid, from which it follows that all legislation that has occurred since then is also invalid. The new Coelho ministry that has come in with the latest revolution makes the usual declarations of intention, financially and economically, the protestations being somewhat more intense than is customary, but few people attach any importance to them. Nothing can be done while government here is so hopelessly unstable, and pretensions to the contrary are merely stupid.

The highly inflated currency becomes more inflated still, and for two or three years it has been insisted that the only machines that work regularly in Portugal are the note-printing machines. Apart from all these considerations, it is sufficiently realized that the big financial interests that always press near to the heart of the government make any radical change for the better next to impossible. Colonel Coelho, the new Premier, is a man of some financial experience and ability and is administrator of the Caixa Geral de Depositos in Lisbon. Although apparently an optimist, the best opinion does not favor a long term of office for him.

Hopelessness of Government

The existing conditions of things might appear incredible to those not on the spot. Wages are now in some cases 10 or 12 times what they were before the war, and material costs anything up to four times as much. It is declared that not a single public utility service in the country is paying its way, and that in the case of the railways the whole of the income is taken by wages. The cases of gas, electricity and the street cars are much the same. The people have been led on to various delusions. Like some others they were induced to believe at one time that the German indemnity would put everything right, and now it seems that for practical purposes there is no German indemnity. The recent \$50,000,000 international loan hoax, following upon repeated semi-official statements that foreign powers were about to make big loans to Portugal to pull her through her difficulties, has finally convinced the people of the hopelessness of Portuguese government in these times. One of the last attempts to right Portuguese finances that had

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any prospects of success was made by Mr. Cunha Leal at the beginning of the year.

For two years it has been said persistently and daily that Portugal is on the brink of financial disaster and ruin, and still she keeps up, however weakly. The newspapers have daily declared that tomorrow would be too late. Given change of political circumstances and honest, sincere and thorough effort toward recovery, and it would not yet be too late. The peasant class are in a way industrious and prosperous and, given sufficient encouragement, the whole of Portugal could soon get to work. The country is rich, and could produce enormously. In the north there are mines and quarries of splendid potentiality waiting to be exploited.

German Interests Strong
Not long since a new coal field was discovered in the district of Leiria on the Eastern Railway at Batalha and Porto de Moz. For some little time various companies have been working in it in a small way, but they are apparently without enough capital to do their business efficiently, and have caused it to be understood that they are willing to sell their properties absolutely or give up a part in exchange for the working capital that they need. A recent report is that a group of French capitalists is in negotiation.

In this connection it is well to remind foreign financial agents, traders, constructors and the rest that German interests for the last year or so have become strongly embedded in Portugal. They are content in some measure to wait and to give encouragement where it is most appreciated. When affairs in Portugal take a turn for the better and good and steady government on progressive lines is more assured that at present, it may be found that the Germans have got a flying start. It is certain that they have been concentrating effort in Portugal as nowhere else in Europe and have met with encouragement. Reverting to the coal fields it is reported that there are a number of seams varying from 20 inches to 4 ft. 11 in. in width, the average being about 3 ft. 6 in. An analysis of the coal produced at some points indicates that it is of exceptionally good quality.

In the circumstances, with many others that might be cited, there is still much reason for good hope, always provided that the governmental state is wiped clean and an absolutely new beginning made with new men. This is not by any means to suggest that the republican government must be displaced by some other form, but no drastic purification treatment it seems can be effected by the Portuguese alone. They are temporarily without the moral strength to set about recovery.

Construction Plans Checked

"Portugal," said President Almeida in a proclamation he inserted in the press on the occasion of the recent birthday of the Republic, "is a country which with a relatively small effort might be placed among the most prosperous nations. Indiscipline, however, threatens national disaster. As head of the state I call the attention of all the Portuguese to our financial and economic condition. It is not desperate, neither is it irremediable, but it is most serious, and if we fail in our mission as a civilized nation we shall fall fatally and without dignity."

That perhaps fairly represents the situation. A chief point for remembrance is that if and when the tide turns, there may be great opportunities here. Immediately after the conclusion of the armistice foreign financiers came into Lisbon in numbers and many great schemes for construction were being closely considered, notably for the building of the new hotels which Portugal, and especially its capital, so much needs. There is only one so-called first-class hotel in Lisbon, and that was made a gambling proposition a year or two back when it began to change hands frequently at amazingly inflated figures. The want of accommodation is a serious hindrance to business, especially foreign business. But on seeing the trend of political events in Portugal, the foreign financiers and constructors were frightened away and have not come back again.

LOWER WATER RATES ON FRUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Reductions in freight rates on canned and dried fruits from the Pacific coast to ports in Europe are announced by three steamship operators here, Williams, Dimond & Co., the Holland-America Line, and Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The new tariff becomes effective at once. Reductions made recently by trans-Atlantic steamship lines and a cut in the grain rate from the Pacific northwest actuated these reductions.

ADMINISTRATION OF COLONIES CHANGING

British Colonial Office Seeking Infusion of New Ideas in Carrying Along Its Work to Help Guarantee World Peace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Despite the growing interest taken in imperial affairs and the more responsive attitude adopted by the public toward the Colonial Office, showing that this generation is assuredly more concerned in the British overseas possessions than formerly, it must not be assumed that there is always plain sailing in dominion affairs. At the present time resentment is shown by the Ceylon Association in London at the recent appointment of Sir James Masterton Smith as permanent Undersecretary of State in succession to Sir George Fiddes. The association views the appointment with frank distaste, on the grounds that there are men of ability and standing in the Colonial Office who have been ruthlessly passed over. In launching the protest they point out that the Ceylon Association is practically the only really representative body of any colony in the United Kingdom that has the prestige and accepted authority to act on behalf of its colony in any case of emergency. They state that their protest is certain of approval in Ceylon, the Premier, Crown Colony, and hope further that their action will be supported by other societies that in any way represent colonial opinion. The association declares that the appointment of the new Undersecretary contains the germs of serious results to the colonies.

The Ceylon Association takes the opportunity of also expressing disapproval of the proposal of the Colonial Secretary to appoint several chief commissioners for the crown colonies, and supports its objections by stating that such well-known men as Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Alexander Swettenham have pointed out the futility of the plan. It represents the expenditure that would be necessary for the appointment of the proposed new high commissioners, more especially as the imperial government is compelled to use severely the pruning knife in all government expenditure.

Precedent Largely Disregarded

The association mentions that the new Undersecretary is to supersede tried Colonial Office officials and to have his salary of £1500 a year doubled. It is pointed out that the Administration officials, who have to stand down, have served under several Secretaries of State for the Colonies, and that their work must have met with approbation, as all have received honors from His Majesty. On the other hand, it must be remembered that Winston Churchill, who is responsible for the appointment, will not be tied with hidebound precedent. His enterprise and energy are acknowledged by friend and foe alike. He is fearless, as shown by many of his decisions during the world upheaval, and it is his earnest desire to make his work at the Colonial Office a success; moreover, he has already done much to achieve this laudable end.

It may be recalled that early in 1914 the Secretary of State decided that in order to become more familiar with the dominions one of his chief officials was to be dispatched to Australia to see the country and to meet the people and representatives of the government. Some five years earlier another high official visited some of the dominions, but both Undersecretaries of state were on the eve of retirement. The object, therefore, of their Empire trip was lost, and was of little or no value to the Colonial Office administration.

Doubtless Mr. Churchill, in appointing Sir James Masterton Smith, has done so in order that if it is decided to send him on a dominion tour, he will have many years in office in which to utilize the first-hand colonial experience and information gained, thus strengthening his office.

Effort to Infuse New Energy

The sincerity of the Ceylon Association in its efforts to protect the premier colony in official London is undoubted, but it is in this instance rather parochial, for important an adjunct of the Empire as Ceylon may be, it must not be forgotten that the British Commonwealth should be considered as an entity. The protest may serve to attract attention to Colonial Office administrators which may be

useful, but it cannot be expected that all the crown colonies, to say nothing of the dominions, regard the appointment with disfavor, although some sympathy may be given to those who expected preferment. In authoritative quarters, however, the appointment is regarded as an effort on Mr. Churchill's part to infuse new energy into colonial affairs. He is well aware that today colonial problems demand careful handling, and he intends to make the Colonial Office worthy of a great predecessor, Joseph Chamberlain, whose traditions he is following.

The new Undersecretary of State will find difficulties, many and delicate, which will require diplomatic handling. The Washington Conference alone keeps him deeply engrossed. He is not enveloped with past Colonial Office routine and will, therefore, bring a new vision to Downing Street, and he will want, for the Pacific problem is the great enigma today. Valuable work can be done in London to help guarantee the future peace of the world, and the ablest men are required to develop this work. The Colonial Secretary is getting well into his stride, and realizes that for the first time in the history of the Colonial Empire, his office might easily become one of severe anxiety. He means to do his best, and he means to get the best from others. The colonies generally will have rekindled confidence in what was once their *bête noir*, but is now their guide, councilor and friend.

MASONIC GREETING TO DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The Duke of Devonshire, provincial grand master of Derbyshire, has been welcomed home by some 600 brethren of his province at a meeting held in the Town Hall of Buxton, after an absence of five years in the service of his country. Deputy Provincial Grand Master N. J. Hughes-Hallett, in giving an account of his stewardship, said that in 1916, the province numbered 1701 members, and the growth in the last succeeding years had been to 1782, 1937, 2147, and to 2454 in 1920. That meant that the membership had increased by 40 per cent during the Duke's absence, while the number of lodges had increased by seven. Along with this there had been an increase in the contributions to the chief charities amounting to 115 per cent. In 1916, the sum subscribed was £1336; in 1917, £1606; 1918, £2211; 1919, £2554; 1920, £2879. These sums were in addition to several large contributions to local efforts.

The Duke said that Masonry had made great strides throughout the Dominion of Canada, where his life had been lived for the past five years, but its value depended not alone upon the statistics of membership but upon the traditions which the order maintained. He spoke of its religious influence in the scattered settlements separated by great distances and of the pride with which Britishers should look upon the work of their ancestors who laid the foundations of that Empire which had stood the test of time and of the greatest upheaval the world had ever known. He believed that faith in the tenets which had guided us in the past would guide us over the difficulties with which we are faced today.

The decision to hold the gathering in Buxton gave immense satisfaction to the inhabitants and particularly to the members of the local lodge. Not before has it happened that a provincial grand master of Derbyshire has been welcomed home from the performance of a great mission like that which attaches to the Governor-Generalship of a great dominion such as Canada, and the town hall, in which the meeting took place, was built by the present Duke's uncle and predecessor, the eighth duke, who was provincial grand master from 1858 to 1902.

MANCHESTER'S NEW COTTON EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—The new Royal Exchange, which was recently opened in this city by the King, is rightfully regarded as the commercial center of Lancashire's cotton trade. In this new building Manchester claims to possess the largest business exchange in the world, especially from a floor space point of view. The floor space of the new exchange has been increased from 452 to 7000 square yards, and the building will accommodate from 11,000 to 12,000 members. During its history the Royal Exchange has been frequently the center of political agitation. John Bright and Richard Cobden performed here a deal of their work for the repeal of the Corn Laws and the establishment of Free Trade. It was owing to the influence which the opinions of Manchester Royal Exchange once had on national questions, that the phrase arose, 50 years ago, "What Lancashire thinks today, England will think tomorrow."

In the new exchange, the British cotton trade has been provided with a business center which has no parallel for size and activity. The great assembly includes representatives of other industries, and from world-wide races, but the cotton trade, with its chain of large towns around Manchester, is by far the most predominant partner. Here it is in touch with the entire globe by wire and cable, and here the greater part of its business, consisting of hundreds of millions of pounds a year, is done by word of mouth. But this word is binding by such a rigid code of honor, of nearly 200 years' standing, that it is very seldom the law has to be called in to decide any disputed differences.

TRADE REVIVAL SEEN IN BALLARAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BALLARAT, Victoria.—Historically, Ballarat will always be famous by reason of its gold diggings and because of the fact that here the miners took up arms against an unjust tax and left behind, as their enduring memorial, the Eureka Stockade. But the days of gold and bushrangers and revolt have passed, and with their passing Ballarat has changed from a mining center to an industrial city. The old enterprise endures, however, and the Golden City is fast emerging from the temporary depression which followed the end of her mining era and the removal of the McKay Harvester Works.

Today steps are being taken to establish the linen industry in Ballarat and experimental plots of flax have shown the farmers that a new opportunity is opening to them. With the addition of fellmongering to the freezing works and the increased activity shown by the white wool factories and the two woolen mills, Ballarat should have little reason to fear any rival as the leading inland city in the state.

The municipal valuations for East and West Ballarat combined indicate steady growth. For example, in the year 1910-11 the combined valuations represented £24,982 and in 1915-16 they had grown to £259,851; in 1920-21 the total was £270,514. There has thus been a net increase of about £20,000 in the 10 years in spite of the disappearance in the decade of a large quantity of mining plant included in the 1910-11 valuation.

MORE TEACHERS TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—An increase of 6.7 per cent in the 1920 fall enrollment in accredited teacher training schools here, and an increase of 44.5 per cent in the number of graduates for the same year is shown in the annual report of the state supervisor of teacher training.

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- English Knit Four-Piece Suits, rose, tan and blue.....\$21
- English Knit Two-Piece Suits, rose, tan, blue and Copenhagen.....\$12.75, \$15
- Girls' French and English Jersey Dresses, 2 to 5 years \$10, \$12 \$18.50
- Boys' French and English Jersey Suits, 2 to 4 years \$6.50 to \$12.75
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Waters

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Little Waters, Little Waters,
Will you find the sea?
Where does the tumbling ocean lie,
Under the rosy, sunset sky?
Where might the ocean be?

"Oh, that we do not know, at all," Little Waters say.
"We'll just sing and flow along,
Just flow and sing a little song,
And then we'll come upon the sea,
Some bright day."

The Great Outdoors
in December

December in England is often thought to be the least interesting month of the whole 12 so far as the study of outdoor life is concerned, but really if you care to look you will be able to find a myriad of things to interest you on every side. It is true, of course, that blossoms themselves seem to become scarcer and scarcer as the year draws to a close, though many plants may still be found flowering bravely in sheltered corners, and one at least even chooses December above all other months for the display of its blossoms. Do you know which it is?

Perhaps you have watched its large heart-shaped leaves during the whole of the spring and summer and wondered why this little plant never shows you any flowers, for not until the frosts and snows begin to come will you find any trace of blossoms on it. If you seek the same plant now, however, you cannot fail to notice a delicious fragrance arising from its home on the bank, and moving aside the leaves you may see its clusters of pale mauve flowers, which are so sweetly scented as to have gained for it the name of winter heliotrope. If you gather a few of these for a vase on the table, you will catch their fragrance each time you pass; or if you take up carefully a few of the roots, with a little of the soil around them, they will grow quite readily in the garden and give you a display of sweetest flowers as each December comes round again.

This same month, too, is a good time to seek that curious plant called the mistletoe, for during the summer months it is very difficult to find. Maybe you know that the mistletoe cannot grow in the earth as other plants do. But when the birds eat the berries, and leave some of the seeds on the bark of a tree, the little root that sprouts from each seed finds its way right down into the tree's tissues, and so grows up along with its host in exactly the same way as a young branch does when a gardener grafts his fruit trees. Thus the best time to find the mistletoe for yourself is in the winter, when the leaves of the trees have fallen, for as the mistletoe is an evergreen you can see it quite easily amongst the bare branches.

In the country you will notice also that in some ways the month of December, though really the first of winter, is very like the beginning of spring, for along every hedgerow and across every field a thousand little seedling plants are pushing their way upward toward the light, and so preparing for the great springtide pageant of blossoms that will turn the whole countryside into a glowing garden of beauty.

And then what of the birds? We always think of their songs in connection with the spring, but all through December, especially if the weather be mild, you may hear quite a number getting ready their part for the wonderful chorus that is to come. You should listen especially during the coming weeks for the first joyous notes of the mistle thrush. He is a most powerful and beautiful singer, and one of the very earliest heralds of the spring, for he never seems to have patience to wait for the coming of calm, sunny days, but perches boldly on a tree top in the wildest of weather, and pours out his wonderful notes by the half hour together. The song thrush, too, will be heard occasionally, but he is much more a lover of the warmer days and will not be at his best for some months to come.

Other little singers of December are the robin, the wren, the hedge sparrow and the skylark. The first three of these have songs which are often mistaken for one another, yet each bird has his own characteristic notes, and may be known in a moment from its fellows if you will learn to watch and listen carefully every time you hear them singing. December is an interesting month also for watching the habits of the fieldfares, which are like large thrushes, and come to visit England every winter all the way from far-off Scandinavia. They do not fly about singly, however, as the native thrushes do, but delight to gather in large flocks. You may often hear their noisy chatter as they fly overhead, and see them swirling in large companies round and round over the field where they intend to alight for food. If you watch them carefully when they do this, you will notice that they all march the same way across the field like a little regiment of soldiers, picking up their food on the way, and by this habit you may know them from the mistle thrushes, which, though resembling the fieldfares in many ways, wander about aimlessly in all directions across the field.

Amongst the many animals and insects which go into hibernation for the winter there are always a few that slumber lightly, and so on any day that seems especially warm and spring-like you may expect to see some of these little creatures abroad. The peacock and brimstone butterflies are some of the first to venture out on a sunny day, yet where they come from and where they hide again as the day fades into dusk is always rather a mystery, for it is seldom indeed that you can find their sleeping places, however carefully you may search. Sometimes, too, the favorite little

squirrel awakens on a warm winter's day, and then you may see him visit one of his stores of hidden food in some old hollow tree. He seems to us to be a very wise little creature, for he never goes off to sleep trusting to one store of food only, but lays up quite a number of these in different places round about his home, so he has always some more in reserve to fall back upon.

Rags

A great rag bag hung on the back of the sewing-room door. The outside of this bag was quite ordinary in appearance, but the inside held a wealth of beauty, color and surprise. Once in a while, mother would reach into its depths and bring out some pretty gingham, voile, or maybe a piece of bright silk for Jane. Then her doll, Becky, would have a new frock. But generally the contents of the bag were given to grandma, who patched them into beautiful quilts.

On the day before Jane was to attend the picnic given to the school children, she went over Becky's wardrobe and discovered that there was nothing quite suitable for the picnic. And why should there be? Becky never had been invited to a picnic before.

"Mother," Jane said, "don't you think Becky needs a little gingham dress for the picnic tomorrow? I believe gingham would make the nicest kind of a dress for a picnic, don't you?"

"Why, yes, dear, they are nice. And if you are quite sure Becky needs one, we'll go upstairs and see what we can find in the bag."

So up they went, and found a tiny blue and white checked gingham that was just the right thing for Becky. As Jane and her mother left the room, they did not notice that the big bag had fallen from its hook to the floor, and that several pieces of cloth had slipped out of the top. There was a bright piece of cretonne, a piece of dainty white scrim, a bit of blue organdie, and a scrap of rose silk.

"Well, well, well," whispered the cretonne, "we've wished for so long to be out of the bag for a while, and here we are."

"It's too bad more of us didn't get out," said the organdie, in a dainty voice.

"Now that the bag knows how to fall off the hook," the scrim responded, "it can do it again so that some of the others can get out."

"Oh, I do hope so," cried a gay piece of red felt, that had been left over from Jane's little tam. "I nearly got out this time, so maybe another time I'll be all out."

"Look, look!" cried the scrim. "Those curtains on the windows are made of the same material that I am."

"Why, hello," giggled the fluffy curtains. "Don't you remember that you were left over when Jane's mother made us?"

"Do look at that cretonne pillow," said the rose silk.

"I recognize you, quite well," volunteered the piece of cretonne to the pillow. "We were one piece left over from the draperies for Jane's room. Only last month her mother took us out of the bag and made a pillow."

"Still remember—for how long, I wonder?"

"Till Jane's mother takes you out, and makes you into something else," the organdie crisply replied.

Then as they heard Jane and her mother come up the stairs to find some trimming for Becky's new frock, the little scraps of cloth became quite silent.

About Airplanes

What do you think an airplane is made of? I know you will say wood, the first thing. Yes, wood is used in making an airplane and lots of other materials are used, too.

The main body of an airplane is called the "fuselage," and the framework of the fuselage is sometimes made of wood and sometimes made of metal. This fuselage is often covered with metal that is left shining and bright as silver and sometimes the body or fuselage is painted some bright color—light yellow, or red, or blue. What color airplane have you ever seen?

The wings of an airplane are sometimes made of metal, but are usually made of linen that has been varnished to make it waterproof. This linen is stretched very tight over a framework of either metal or wood that is very light but strong. The wings have a slight curve, something like a bird's wings, so that the airplane will fly nicely.

You know that the propeller is that fan-shaped piece that is usually put on the front of an airplane and revolves very swiftly when the motor is running. The propeller is usually made of wood, too. And the pieces of wood are cut very carefully and each piece fits exactly and is glued together very carefully to make a good propeller. And it is very necessary to always have a good propeller, for the propeller has lots of work to do, spinning so fast up in the air, as the aviator flies high in the clouds!

Grasshoppers' Ears

Ears? Yes, indeed! A grasshopper has ears. But not on the sides of his head, as you might hastily conclude. Just because you wear yours there is no reason why he should, is it? Well, you will never guess where he keeps his ears, so I will tell you. On his fore legs! That does seem an odd place for ears, I will admit, but there they are. Both grasshoppers and crickets wear them there. For years naturalists were slow to realize that the bright, shiny, oval-shaped spot on the tibia of the foreleg was not an instrument for making sound, but for hearing it. A few grasshoppers have no ears, but those, as a rule, cannot sing.

How Ted Measured the
Big Poplar

The big poplar threw its shadows across the croquet ground and on to the velvet lawn beyond, where Ted and Uncle Jim were sitting. It was a large tree by now, for Grandfather Rich had planted it 11 years ago.

"I wonder how much taller it is than I am," said Ted looking up into its branches as the wind swept through

to the tree trunk. Twelve, 15, 25, 29½ feet! Just then Uncle Jim came striding up the driveway, and Ted hailed him joyfully. "I'm four feet, six inches," he called; "you know we measured last week; and my poplar has me beaten by 25 feet exactly."

"Well, well," said his uncle, "you'll have to hurry some to catch up with that. But at any rate, you've learned how to do something you didn't know before. So I should say you had beaten the poplar tree there!"

"Isn't it fun to learn new things!" said Ted.



Bubble, bubble, bubble, on a rainy day

Bubble Day

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Bubble, bubble, bubble.
Here's a rainy day!
Bring the soapy water
And some pieces of clay.

Tom shall blow some circles
Where a rainbow clings.
Funny little bouncing balls,
Moons and shining things.

Dolly dips a gurgling pipe.
Builds a bridge of foam
Where a thousand dancing elves
All might hasten home.

I will blow a great balloon
That shall float afar
High into the windy sky
Where the raindrops are.

Bubble, bubble, bubble.
On a rainy day!
Suddenly, before we're done,
Comes the sun to stay!

Around Aunt Peggy's
Fire

It was a blustery evening and Aunt Peggy had a great wood fire blazing a welcome to Polly and Lucy and Evelyn and George, who had come to spend the week-end with her. They roasted chestnuts and toasted marshmallows, and then while they waited for a row of apples to bake first on one side, then on the other, all four young people sank back into the cozy depths of a huge sofa and indulged in reminiscences. The same group had spent a part of the summer at Aunt Peggy's cottage away up in Maine—"way down East," they called it—and it was perfectly natural that in spite of the winter weather their thoughts should be filled with summer.

"I haven't seen a fire like this since last Fourth of July," remarked George.

"Nor I," chorused the others.

"How strange it seemed to a New Yorker to be sitting around a wood fire and enjoying it, on the Fourth of July," said Evelyn, and she reached over and snuggled her hand in Aunt Peggy's. "It was like a beautiful dream, your having us there, Aunt Peggy," she continued; "and then to the others: 'Say! Let's dream it over again. Let's each one try to recall the thing that made the most vivid impression up there.'"

"Oh, the singing sand!" exclaimed Lucy.

"Hear, hear!" teased George. "Lucy must have her opera. I missed the concert, Lucy; tell us about it."

"You were probably never quiet

enough to hear it," retorted Lucy. "But if you are ever there again and will walk along the beach some evening when the sea is quiet, you will hear the sweetest notes underfoot."

"Yes," chimed in Polly, "and if it is one of those darkish nights when there is no moon, only soft starlight, you will see sparks fly out at each step—as brilliant as the sparklers we lighted that Fourth of July. It is quite interesting to watch the people ahead of you. And the musical sound seems to come from those ahead rather than from one's own footsteps."

studded with millions of diamonds, had dropped in the east, and the moon looked like a crescent-shaped rent in the curtain, through which we could glimpse an ocean of light behind."

"Where, Polly? Come down, come come down," begged George. "Where does the aeroplane come in?"

"Why, as we strolled along," said Evelyn, taking up the story, "and while Polly was rhapsodizing over the heavens, we heard a queer noise. It was getting pretty late and we had a long way to go, so we began to walk faster, but we heard the noise again, louder and considerably closer to us. Polly looked around and exclaimed, 'Oh, see the aeroplane! How low it is flying!' Just then we heard again the sound, and it seemed to come from the aeroplane. Of course we stopped to satisfy our curiosity, and we saw that what we had supposed was an aeroplane was really a tremendous bird, and it was flying toward us. We continued on our way, and after we had passed a certain spot, the bird seemed to lose interest in us and ceased its trumpeting."

"That was a crane," volunteered George. "I found its nest, and saw the bird, too, several times. It certainly was tremendous. You were possibly nearer its nest than it liked, and it was merely 'shooing' you away."

"I can imagine how queer its deep-throated trumpet notes sounded to unaccustomed ears so late in the evening," said Aunt Peggy.

"I would like to patent its voice for a motor horn," said George.

"Perhaps you could invent one on the same plan, George," Aunt Peggy replied. "Its powerful tone is due, it is said, to the fact of the windpipe making three turns in a hollow space formed by bony walls just back of the lower neck, after which it runs upward and backward to the lungs."

"A walking cornet," said George. "Or flying trumpet," chimed in one of the others.

"Certainly not much like the roar of the motor of an aeroplane," laughed Evelyn.

And then it was discovered that the apples were done to a turn and the time for reminiscences was over.

Umbrellas

It would be difficult to imagine ourselves without umbrellas. We are so accustomed to have them that we take them as a matter of course and wonder what we should do without them in wet weather. But as a matter of fact people have only used them as a protection against rain for three or four centuries of history, and during all the other centuries they had nothing to keep the rain off but great thick cloaks in which they used to wrap themselves, for there were no mackintoshes either.

The odd part of it all is that there were umbrellas all the time. We know that because we see them in ancient sculptures on Nineveh, Babylon and India. But in countries like India, Burma and Siam, where the sun is extremely hot and where in wet seasons the rain comes down in torrents, although they had umbrellas they did not use them against the rain or sun but simply as an ornament, or for ceremonial use.

It came about like this. In the beginning, no doubt, servants used to hold them over their masters to keep off the sun and a man was considered an important personage if he had a servant to do this for him. Then it became the custom for a richer and more powerful person to have several servants carrying umbrellas for him; of course only one could be held actually over his head but he had others, just to show how important he was. The spare ones were carried in front of him. A man's rank and position was shown by the number of umbrellas that were carried in his train. One of the emperors of China was considered such a great man that he used to have 24 great state umbrellas carried before him, and an ancient writer tells us of a grand ceremony in China where 300 umbrellas were carried in the procession. Most of these would be very handsome and rich, some of them of cloth of gold embroidered with jewels. In China anyone was allowed to have an umbrella, and some of the people made them of strong oiled paper, but in other countries they were forbidden for many centuries to any one but men of high rank.

Travelers from Europe to these countries thought how excellent umbrellas would be if used against rain, and on their return home introduced them. Josiah Hanway was the first man who carried one in London. This was about 1750. Everybody made fun of him at first but when people saw that he was kept dry in the rain while they were getting very wet, they thought it a good plan and had them made for themselves. At first the cab drivers looked askance at the new-fangled umbrella, because they thought if people had umbrellas no one would want their cabs in wet weather. But in spite of the cabmen the fashion spread and became universal. There is a street in London called after Hanway, who was a famous traveler and philanthropist.

It's a Jolly Time
of Year

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
It's a jolly time of year
With the apples falling,
Falling, falling, falling,
And the blackbirds overhead,
Calling, calling, calling,
Oh, the woodbine is so red!
It's a jolly time of year,
For the old, gray, winding walls,
Oh, the woodbine is so red!

"All right, fellows, we surrender," shouted Jack, unhooking the door. What a bedlam broke out! You would have thought they really were Indians triumphing over their victims. In this case, however, the whites were all adopted into the tribe and as they gathered merrily around the stove with its re-fitted pipe you could no longer have told which was red man and which white.

The Cub House-
Warming

You never saw such a raft of jolly boys as collected at Jack's house on Saturday morning. There were all those who took part in the raid of the Young Vikings and a few beside, but instead of being armed with shield and spear they now carried such weapons as cooking utensils, books, brooms and what not. For this was the day of the housewarming of the "Inseparables" camp in the Gatineau wilderness and every one who did his bit in the way of help was sure to get his reward in the way of fun throughout the winter.

The only heavy object was the cook-stove, a rusty, old-fashioned thing that had given noble service in its day. This was taken apart and distributed on two or three sleds and by 10 o'clock the long procession was off. It was so strung out that it would have reached four city blocks while yet 10 blocks away.

Most of the boys wore moccasins or shoe-packs, although the snow was scarcely deep enough for snowshoeing, and red or blue tucks, sweaters and reefers. Jack led the way, feeling no doubt like an Indian scout taking a war-party across the divide, and Bobby and Dick and Fred were close behind.

For 10 minutes after arriving at Little Bear Lake the gang did nothing more useful than talk, stare and ejaculate; and then Jack got them sort of organized and down to business. Some tackled up the red calico window curtains, some put in nails and hung the pots and pans, some fastened colored prints and newspaper clippings to the long walls, some worked with the stove, whose pieces went together somewhat like a picture puzzle, and others chopped and carried in soft fir boughs for the bunk and a generous supply of firewood. By the time they were through it was open up packages of grub and tins of beans and initiate the cabin with the first square meal. Most of them had to squat on the floor, their plates in their laps, while the rest occupied the bunk or stood up, and the noise of spoons on tin sounded like a fire-and-drum band. Between mouthfuls the four hosts announced the program for the afternoon: an Indian frontier skirmish.

Jack and Dick, as captains, chose sides and tossed up to see which would hold the block-house as whites and which would attack as Iroquois. Then all the rules were explained and Dick led his braves off into the underbrush. "Remember," shouted Jack after them, "anyone who gets hit with a snowball becomes a prisoner and fights for the other side, and whichever side gets down to three members surrenders."

"We got you," and Dick waved his hand and disappeared.

Jack posted two sentries outside to give warning of an attack, while the rest made snowballs as fast as hands could go. Soon the table inside was piled high with the white balls, enough to hold at bay any number of foes. Indeed, to the whites it seemed ridiculous to think of anyone having the rashness to assail them in their snug little fort; their victory was assured.

And then—smack—smack—a missile struck the door fair in the middle, and at the same instant the two sentries let out a yell and made a rush for cover. Steve got through the doorway all right but Ted was struck with no less than three balls at once and, with a "Good-bye, boys, I'm an Indian after this," turned and ran off to join the foe.

Presently the Iroquois came boldly from cover and howled and danced mockingly around the fort, doing their best to entice the defenders into the open. Now and then a white would fling open the door and fire a shot, but the shot would be followed by a shower of arrows and the white would be hit. "I'll tell you what, men," declared their brave captain at last, "the only thing to do is to make a sortie and take them by surprise. Perhaps we can hit enough of them right off to give us the victory."

No sooner said than done. The door flew back and the garrison sprang out, rushing upon the nearest foe and firing wildly as they went. The Indians in front ran off as fast as legs could carry them and only one became a captive, but those behind the cabin came to their rescue and fired some well-aimed missiles into the backs of the whites, forcing them to turn and retreat nimbly for cover. Even then four were hit and compelled to go over to the enemy which, counting the one they had captured, gave them a total strength of only four. One more taken captive would mean defeat.

Jack now kept his door barricaded and lay low. He hoped the Indians would grow rash and give an easy shot from the window. But instead of closing in they presently withdrew into the forest and nothing more could be seen or heard of them. "Just a trick to draw us out, that's all," said Billy. "Which we won't do," answered Jack. "They are twice as numerous and it is up to them to attack." So they waited and waited until they grew too careless to keep an eye on the surrounding woods, and were just coming to the conclusion that the foe had cleared out for home when there was a crash of falling stove-pipe, a face in the pipe hole and there—two—three—swift round balls drove into their midst, finding a victim every time!

"All right, fellows, we surrender," shouted Jack, unhooking the door. What a bedlam broke out! You would have thought they really were Indians triumphing over their victims. In this case, however, the whites were all adopted into the tribe and as they gathered merrily around the stove with its re-fitted pipe you could no longer have told which was red man and which white.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MEXICAN BANKING
UNDER NEW LAWS

Regulations for Financial Business Are Similar to Code in the United States Previous to the Federal Reserve System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEXICO CITY, D. F., Mexico.—Mexico is rapidly going under banking laws which, in many respects, are very similar to those by which the banks of the United States were controlled and operated prior to the establishment of the federal reserve bank system. It is the hope of the Obregon administration in Mexico eventually to inaugurate a federal reserve system similar to that now functioning in the United States, but the administration here feels that the time is not yet arrived to make so radical a change.

Hitherto, the state banks, one for each of the 27 states, have functioned independently of each other, or of the National Bank of Mexico, being banks of issue, but responsible only to the department of hacienda, or finance, corresponding to the Treasury Department in the United States. The new measure, which was formulated, drafted and presented to the Chamber of Deputies of the federal Congress by the executive department of the Mexican Government, provides for one sole bank of issue, but creates, classifies and provides for the control of a number of banks of deposit, discount, mortgage, as well as agricultural, industrial and commercial banks.

Effective Next Year

This new law, which is to be put into effect on or about January 1, 1922, is of great interest to all foreigners doing business in Mexico, and has been summarized for the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by John Clausen, vice-president and director of the Mexico City Banking Corporation, S. A., of Mexico City, and member of the permanent group for Mexico of the Inter-American High Commission, of Washington, District of Columbia, as follows:

"The minimum capital for banks of deposit and discount shall be 200,000 pesos; for industrial and agricultural banks, 500,000 pesos; and for mortgage banks, 1,000,000 pesos. No company, association or enterprise may perform banking operations or adopt the name of a bank without observing in full the terms of this law. In compliance with Article XXVIII of the Federal Constitution, a bank shall be established in the City of Mexico (The National Bank of Mexico) with authority to issue bills, and under a special concession for the term of 20 years, which may be extended by the federal government. The initial capital of this institution shall be at least 50,000,000 pesos, but the law also authorizes a stock issue not to exceed 100,000,000 pesos, divided into two series, 'A' and 'B'. The first series will be subscribed entirely by the federal government, and shall have a total value of 51,000,000 pesos. Shares of this issue are not transferable. The second series will embrace 4,900,000 shares of par value of 10 pesos each, or 49,000,000 pesos in all, and shall be open to public subscription.

Management of Bank

"The management of the bank in Mexico shall be entrusted to a council of administration, whose president shall be the secretary of hacienda (treasury), or his representative; the remaining members will be selected from the holders of the stock of series 'B'. There also shall be commissioners named by the federal government, and the said federal government always shall have the right of veto, to prevent the execution of resolutions of the council of administration in regard to operations which affect more than 5 per cent of the capital, or those which, although apparently independent, are interlocked and total more than 5 per cent, or new emissions of bills which might disturb the economic equilibrium of the republic. This National Bank of Mexico is authorized to issue bills for an amount, which, added to returnable deposits, on sight, or on three-days' sight, does not exceed twice the balance on hand in cash or in gold bonds. These bills shall be paid on presentation to the bearer, and their circulation shall be voluntary."

This last sentence is extremely important, since it would seem to indicate that the bills issued by this national bank are not to be enforced legal tender, but may be made such by agreement between any two or more persons, so far as their own financial transactions between themselves are concerned.

"Banks of deposit and discount," continues this official résumé of the new law, "shall have a minimum capital of 200,000 pesos, divided into two parts, one comprising 33 per cent, and intended to pay documents on sight, or three days' sight; and the other comprising 67 per cent, and intended for loans and discounts, for periods not greater than six months, which may not be extended. The current accounts of these banks will be subject to the same conditions, and bills of exchange may be issued or accepted only for the maximum period of 90 days, and with the guarantee of two recognized, solvent firms. These banks shall publish monthly statements of their assets and liabilities, in publications of general circulation."

The mortgage banks, their establishment and control, are discussed as follows:

"The minimum capital of a mortgage bank shall be 1,000,000 pesos.

They may make loans guaranteed by mortgages on city property for a period not greater than 10 years, and may issue the corresponding mortgage bonds. Such operations may not exceed one half the value of the property mortgaged, which is not subject to a second mortgage. If the property decreases in value during the stipulated time, the bank may reduce the loan in proportion, or rescind the contract. The total amount of mortgage bonds placed in circulation by one of these banks may never exceed one-tenth of the exhibited capital plus the reserve funds. The bonds shall have face values of 100, 500, and 1000 pesos, and in redeeming them they shall be subject to the customary selection by lot. These banks, also, shall publish monthly statements of their operations.

Agricultural Bank Capital

"Agricultural banks shall have a capital of at least 500,000 pesos each, and may make loans on farm products as security, and may issue agricultural bonds. Amounts loaned to farmers must be for expenditure on works connected with agriculture, which shall at all times be subject to inspection by representatives of these banks. The loans shall be for not to exceed one year, and in amounts not to exceed 50 per cent of the average value of the yearly crops during the past five years. The bonds placed in circulation by an agricultural bank shall not exceed in value 20 times the exhibited capital, plus the reserve fund, and may never be greater than the total amount employed by such an institution in its operations.

"Industrial banks may make loans for not more than three years to industrial negotiations, mines and construction enterprises, guaranteed by buildings, machinery, implements and other such property. They may discount documents for not more than six months, on appropriate security, and may issue bonds for periods of six months to three years. The amounts so advanced must be employed in the development of the industry to which loaned, and to the development of that industry only. Amounts so loaned shall not exceed 33 per cent of the value of the property given as security, and shall not exceed 10 per cent of the paid-up capital, plus the reserve fund."

Credit Law Repealed

This law is to take effect six days after it is promulgated, and it automatically provides that, prior to December 31, 1921, companies and private individuals now performing banking operations anywhere in Mexico, shall conform their operations to that law, or shall be liquidated.

The law on credit institutions, which has been in effect since March 19, 1897, is repealed, as are all other banking measures, which in any way conflict with the new law.

In the place of the law of 1897, a new temporary decree has been issued and is now in effect, regulating all institutions of credit. It places all financial institutions of whatever class under the supervision of the secretary of the treasury, and it is understood that it will function only until the permanent banking law becomes effective.

DIVIDENDS

Draper Corporation, quarterly of \$3, payable January 2 to stock of December 3, 1921.

Yale & Towne, quarterly of 5 per cent, payable January 3 to stock of December 17.

Packard Motor Car, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable December 15 to stock of November 30.

J. C. Penny Company, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable December 31 to stock of December 20.

Computing Tabulating-Recording, quarterly of \$1, payable January 10 to stock of December 23.

Marine Oil, extra of 2%, payable December 31 to stock of December 20.

This makes a total of 10% that has been paid this year.

Royal Dutch Petroleum, an interim of 15 guilders per share in cash, payable January 15.

American Steel Foundries, quarterly of 75 cents on the common and 1 1/2% on preferred.

Wheeling Steel, quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on class A and 1 per cent on class B, payable January 2.

Hendee Manufacturing, quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable January 3.

Buffalo & Susquehanna, semi-annual of 2% on preferred and quarterly of 1 1/2% on common, both payable December 30 to stock of December 15.

Monthly dividends have been declared by subsidiaries of the Middle States Oil Corporation as follows:

Texas Chief, 1 1/4%, payable January 1 to stock of December 5; Dominion, 1%, payable January 1 to stock of December 10; Ranger, Texas, 1%, payable January 1 to stock of December 15.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Oils and the usual industrial favorites furnished the bulk of Saturday's broad but irregular dealings in the stock market, rails being relegated to the background. Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Asphalt preferred, Transcontinental Oil, General Electric, International Harvester and Independent steels, particularly Republic and Lackawanna, scored gross gains of 1 to almost 5 points. Shipings also were active and strong in connection with subsidy reports from Washington.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, New York.—Members of the New York Cotton Exchange have voted to erect a new \$3,000,000 exchange building on the site of the present structure at Beaver and William streets. Work will commence next May.

TAX EXEMPTIONS'
EFFECT IN FINANCE

Money Attracted by Tax-Free Securities Has Reached Proportions That Jeopardize Financial Control in Some Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—What may be called an individual panic, as it has no reference to the corporate situation, is said to have arisen in the financial world of Wall Street, as the result of the present taxation trend. This condition is entirely due to the tendency now prevailing among those of large financial interests to place all but a small proportion of their wealth in tax-exempt securities.

So long as this tendency simply kept money for all financial enterprises at high rates, it was highly gratifying to the financial leaders, as it made the money more valuable. But the tendency has grown far beyond that point, until it is now said to be jeopardizing the financial control of those great enterprises on which the street depends for its business.

Large blocks of stock have been placed on the market recently by men who have been depended on in the past to support the management of the corporations in which they held stock. Thus the estates of many financial men of the past, whose wills provided for continued control of their holdings by a small band of men intimately connected with prominent banking corporations, are now being invested in the exempt class of securities, so as to insure an income subject neither to surtax on the income tax nor excess profit taxes.

Personal Factor Departs

When the plans for the traction system of the city of New York were perfected several years ago, the real owners of the stock could be easily named. William C. Whitney, August Belmont, Samuel Thomas, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Thomas Ryan, either individually or by their associations with great banking or moneyed institutions, were in complete control of one or more of the various companies. As a result, when the plan was formulated, these men simply got together and arranged all the details, with the expert aid of the lawyers whom their tremendous financial power enabled them to use, without it, is said, considering the public or the investors at all.

But at present, what is the situation in these same corporations? As the result of the insurance investigation, which started Charles E. Hughes on the road to his present eminence, any utilization of the financial power of the insurance companies to promote the personal interests of the directors is no longer possible, and now the Lockwood housing investigation indicates an intention to curb still further the use of this money, by requiring a large investment in securities such as mortgages, which do not permit of financial manipulation.

With the loss of this opportunity, it became necessary to keep the stock in the hands of individuals, and now, when the income tax and especially the surtax, continues to be used, these individuals and estates, as far as possible, are represented as severing financial connection with the roads. Then, to keep the new stockholders in good humor, it became necessary to declare large dividends, and this, with the tendency to municipalize all public utilities, due to magnates of the earlier days disregarding public opinion, has left the actual management in a position where the support of the public in the systems is almost entirely lacking.

Other Factors Assist

Furthermore, the Federal Reserve System, by its control of the money situation throughout the country, is better able to prevent the utilization of periods of poor business to the investing public to dispose of its securities, as has been done in previous times of financial control. These banks, as well as such institutions as the War Finance Board and similar government institutions, are better able to take care of the various borrowing needs of the producers, such as farmers and stock raisers, depriving the financial heads of the power to control the amount of loans.

Lastly, the tremendous increase of the practice of investigation by legislative committees, both local and national in scope, has resulted in the increasing unwillingness of wealthy men to take any part in public or semi-public enterprises, due to the personal attacks to which they are subject by these various investigation agencies. As a result, these men are more and more withdrawing, leaving the actual management to men with less financial responsibility.

LOANS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In addition to the debt of nearly £8,000,000,000 owed by the National Government of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that the interest paid by local authorities in England and Wales in respect of loans amounted in the financial year 1919-1920 to £20,400,000, and that the gross amount of their outstanding loan debt at the end of that year was £556,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| | Saturday | Friday | Parity |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Sterling | \$4.04 1/2 | \$4.04 1/2 | \$4.86 1/2 |
| France (French) | .0729 | .0725 1/2 | .1920 |
| France (Belgian) | .0706 | .0700 | .1920 |
| Lire | .0424 | .0425 | .1939 |
| Guilders | .3568 | .3572 | .4020 |
| German marks | .0046 | .0044 | .2380 |

VIEWS ON REVIVAL
IN OIL INDUSTRY

President of American Petroleum Institute Says Upturn Will Be Kept at Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Events of the last month have justified the conclusion that the petroleum industry is on the upturn after a depression, and the keynote of the American Petroleum Institute's annual meeting in Chicago, December 6 to 8, will be industrial recovery, according to Thomas A. O'Donnell, president of the institute.

Mr. O'Donnell, in talks with oil men recently, has heard many conflicting opinions respecting the actual arrival of an improvement in conditions and the extent of the upturn. His own view is that the situation has already improved substantially and that, while the equilibrium between supply and demand may be temporarily disturbed during the winter, the telling need for petroleum products in the spring will signalize the beginning of a real revival.

"The past year," said Mr. O'Donnell yesterday, "has had the usual crop of oil production surprises. Early in the year, when a drastic curtailment of field operations began, there was scarcely anyone who would have predicted anything but a marked decline in crude oil production. The number of producing oil wells completed during the first 10 months was 12,327, as compared with 20,141 for the same period last year, a decline of 39 per cent. Nevertheless, our production totaled 390,229,000 barrels, an increase of 7 per cent. Daily average production of all United States fields is now 1,327,880 barrels, compared with 1,308,635 barrels a year ago. The north Louisiana and Arkansas district is producing 113,500 barrels, against 84,160 barrels last year, and central Texas is producing 164,500 barrels, against 136,375 barrels a year ago."

"These examples are eloquent of the important part that so-called flush production plays in the ability of the petroleum industry to meet requirements. Great new pools are constantly required if production is to keep pace with demand, and yet the mere fact of the finding of these new pools always carries a threat of overproduction and prostration in this sensitive industry."

The institute estimates that daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended November 26 was 1,327,880 barrels, as compared with 1,294,150 for the preceding week, an increase of 33.730.

ALBERTA'S FARM
MORTGAGE BONDS

Loan Companies of the Province Seek Their Reestablishment as Gilt-Edged Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDMONTON, Alberta.—Re-establishment of western farm mortgages as gilt-edged security is being sought by loan companies operating in Alberta.

A deputation of mortgages and loan managers recently waited upon the Alberta Government asking for changes in the laws relating to mortgages in order that this province may be more attractive as a field of investment. They sought among other amendments, reinstatement of the personal covenant, simplifying of processes, and the abolition of farm liens taking precedence over mortgages.

It was pointed out by the delegation that present legislation was having a serious effect on investments. Although old country money coming to the Canadian west had been stopped temporarily, due partly to the exchange conditions, there are signs that more of it will soon be coming, and the greater part of it will be available for farm mortgages if legislative conditions are made sufficiently favorable. British investors cannot understand the interference with mortgage contracts allowed by western Canadian laws, it is stated. The disabilities referred to were liens on farms for seed-grain advances, noxious weeds, telephones, the interference with a mortgagor's right to sue, and the present expensive system of processes.

If the desired amendments are approved, it is likely that some legislative changes will be submitted at the next Legislature, though the government has made no indication as to what stand it will take in the matter.

LOAN TO QUITO, ECUADOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American financial interests have contracted to float a \$700,000 loan to the municipality of Quito, Ecuador, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. The securities will bear 8 per cent interest and amortization of the bonds will be at the rate of 2 per cent.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Montgomery Ward & Company's sales for November amounted to \$7,581,069, compared with \$10,889,596 in the same month in 1920, a decrease of \$3,308,527 or 30.33 per cent. For the 11 months the company's sales aggregated \$68,531,523, compared with \$102,295,244 in the same period in 1920, a decrease of \$33,763,721, or 3.01 per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$17,987,800 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$3,451,390 from the previous week.

MONEY'S VARIABLE
VALUE IN LONDON

Chancellor of Exchequer Says That Government Expenditure Is One of the Greatest Burdens on Industry at Present

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—With great satisfaction, which would have been intensified had the admission been made—and acted upon—much earlier, the trading and financial communities greeted the acknowledgment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that "one of the greatest burdens on industry at the present time is the expenditure of the government." That had long been recognized by everybody outside the administration; that it has at last penetrated the intelligence of a self-sufficient officialism is of good augury. Several films that obstruct the official vision have still to be removed. Both Treasury and Bank of England indignantly repudiate the idea that government pressure is exerted on the policy of the central banking institution of the United Kingdom, but many who cling to belief in the clear-sighted traditions of the Bank give little credence to the disavowal. It is difficult to assume that any merchant-banker could see sense in a situation under which a government which oppresses industry by extravagance and over-taxation can borrow readily at 3 1/2 per cent, while advances to industry are based on the rule of one per cent over Bank rate, or 6 1/2 per cent.

Government Borrowings

Of course there is a distinction which cannot be overlooked. These cheap government borrowings are temporary and entail constant renewal. For longer-dated accommodation the government has to pay more than Bank rate, for the Treasury bonds now "on tap" are 5 1/4 per cent which sell at 98. Much the same degree of difference between the cost of temporary and longer-dated borrowings prevails in commercial as in government transactions.

A leading iron and steel company, hitherto free from bonded debt and enjoying high credit, is in the market to borrow a million sterling on first mortgage security. It has to offer 7 1/2 per cent and to accept 9 1/2 per cent. The proceeds are to be devoted mainly to paying for extensions and developments, including a new steel plant. The bonds are repayable at 102, beginning five years hence, and in any event redemption is to be completed in 30 years. This high price for borrowed capital must react for years on the cost of production. In that respect British industry is perhaps no worse off than its competitors elsewhere who need to raise new capital, but the trouble in the case of many British manufacturers is that they are making up leeway lost through indolent conservatism before the war, and are thus challenging comparison with rivals who perfected their plants in the days of cheap and abundant capital.

Employment Measures

Among the measures taken by the government to stimulate employment is the provision of £25,000,000 to be lent to undertakings which will spend the money, either inside or outside the United Kingdom, on works of utility whereon only materials of British manufacture shall be used. There is already in existence a fund of £26,000,000 supplied by Parliament for the same purpose, and in something like two years only £3,353,000 of this sum has been utilized.

Judging from particulars just published, the employment of that modest amount has not been extremely judicious. Over half seems to have been devoted to the export of clothing materials. One knows that clothes are among the most urgent needs of some of the countries on the Continent, but what one hoped from the operation of export credit schemes was that the means of reviving production would be furnished to these needy nations.

Yet machinery represents only an insignificant fraction of the exports facilitated by the government scheme. Perhaps the most astonishing feature is that one-fifth of the sum has been used to finance exports of flax, a raw material of which the Kingdom is normally a large importer. The export of raw materials does not seem a very intelligent method of stimulating home manufacture.

Romance of Industry

There has been much moralizing on the romance of industry, and the development of the Dunlop Company from a modest venture with a capital of £15,000 to one with about as many millions doubtless justified the theme. Nowadays the romance has evaporated, for just as the capital is measured in millions in place of thousands, so the price of the shares is expressed in shillings, whereas a little over a year ago they stood at pounds. At that turned out to be the worst moment that could have been chosen, the Dunlop Company bought rubber estates and cotton mills so as to control its own sources of raw materials.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
1921 DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, December 20, 1921.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 5, Mass.

AUSTRIAN CLOTHING
INDUSTRY SITUATION

Despite the Difficult Conditions, Caused Largely by Exchange Fluctuations, Trade Is Said to Be on the Whole Sound

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—In spite of the difficult conditions under which the Vienna cloth-trade is working, the general situation, according to business experts, is on the whole sound. The position Vienna occupies in the trade is incontestable and the Vienna market is more than ever in favor with foreign buyers.

Individual firms have suffered losses because the prices on which they calculated in making their purchases in foreign markets proved far below the actual figures they had to pay later on, owing to the great fall in the value of the crown. But the present high prices are by no means entirely due to the unfortunate exchange conditions. Wool and other raw materials have risen considerably in price and stocks of goods on the Continent and in England have been greatly reduced. Only a couple of months ago, there were large supplies at moderate prices, which were even lower than in Czechoslovakia, but now the situation has entirely changed. Sales with prompt delivery have fallen off considerably and contracts are made for indeterminate deliveries in February, March or even later. At the same time, prices have gone up from 40 to 100 per cent, without reckoning the effects of the low exchange.

Trade With England

Naturally trade with England, where the ready-made goods have become considerably dearer, has been greatly reduced, seeing that the exchange rate of the pound sterling is now anywhere from 15,000 to 18,000 crowns. As the Austrian production from the few factories in the Tyrol and in Styria hardly counts at all, and as prices have been forced up 100 per cent and even more on account of the situation in the raw material market and the exchange conditions, only Czechoslovakia is left. There the highly developed cloth industry produces far more wares than are needed for home consumption. But the constantly changing value of the Czech crown makes it almost impossible to arrive at any satisfactory basis of calculation, quite apart from the fact that the Czechoslovakian factories have foreign orders for a long time ahead.

From all these circumstances it would appear that the prices of cloth, after a possible transitory reduction, will maintain their present level and even go higher. The clothing trades are suffering even more from these conditions. Through the taste and quality of workmanship, displayed in their manufacture under the most difficult conditions, and the industry of the Austrian traders, a very successful export business has been achieved. And although conditions in Czechoslovakia are far more favorable for the clothing industry, the Vienna firms are holding their own.

Firms Embarrassed

Naturally through the unfortunate collapse in the valuta market in Vienna, firms are in serious temporary embarrassment. Most of these placed their winter orders last May, especially in Jugo-Slavia and Germany. But now when the cloth is being delivered, the Vienna trade has to pay the Czech and German manufacturers much higher prices than an earlier delivery. In July, the Czech crown was worth only 12 Austrian crowns, in August and September 24 crowns, and in October 42 crowns.

The Austrian clothing industry employs a great number of workers and constitutes one of the chief forces in the economic life of the country. The introduction of stable conditions which would render possible a sure basis for calculating costs and prices, is at present the greatest necessity for the continuance and future welfare of this most important industry, as indeed for the whole economic interests of the nation. Confronted with all these difficulties and working under such disadvantages, it seems marvelous that Austrian manufacturers and merchants continue to do any business at all.

FINANCES OF UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Ordinary receipts of the United States Government during November aggregated \$195,482,842, against \$275,420,812 in November, 1920. Ordinary disbursements were \$324,483,376, an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$128,000,533.

For the fiscal year to date ordinary receipts total \$1,574,170,255, against \$2,035,529,880 in the same period last year. Ordinary disbursements for the 11 months of the calendar year aggregated \$1,508,141,681, against \$2,103,439,242 in the same period last year.

The public debt increased by \$159,937,255 during October, according to the United States Treasury. This was due entirely to the issuance of treasury certificates. The public debt November 30 amounted to \$23,619,035,725.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ARGONAUTS TAKE FOOTBALL TITLE

Champions of the Inter-Provincial Rugby Union Defeat the Edmonton Eskimos for the Rugby Championship of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—The Argonauts, champions of the Inter-Provincial Rugby Union and eliminators of the University of Toronto and Parkdale Canoe Club, champions of the Inter-collegiate and Ontario Football Unions respectively, won the Canadian senior championship here Saturday by defeating the Edmonton Eskimos by a score of 23 to 0 in the first championship match between teams representing eastern and western Canada. The Edmonton team won the Alberta championship and then defeated the Victorias of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who had disposed of the Saskatchewan winners. The game marked an epoch in Canadian football. In addition to being the first appearance of a western championship team in the competition for the Canadian championship and the Grey Cup, it was the culmination of an effort that has been going on for years to have all the various football organizations in the country affiliated with the Canadian Rugby Union and all playing under one set of rules. In past years there has been more or less variation in the various sets of playing rules with the result that teams in the Canadian championship series were not always playing under the same rules as those under which they won their league titles.

The Argonauts completed the season with nine victories and no defeats, scoring 226 points to their opponents' 55, and this is a new record in Canadian football both in number of games won and the number of points scored by the team. Without doubt the Argonauts are the greatest team that has been produced in the last decade in this country if not since the start of the game.

The Argonauts' victory was not a surprise, but the showing of the westerners was the source of much pleasure to the spectators. While the score was one-sided the Edmonton team compares favorably with those of the eastern part of the Dominion, as the Argonauts won four of their six league games by margins of 23 points or better. The great difference between the two teams was the superiority of the winners' backfield. In Coacher, Batstone and Cochrane the Argonauts have three players who are almost perfect in all branches of the game and Cochrane is undoubtedly the best field general in Canadian football. The Argonauts gained repeatedly on runs by the halves and their fast short passing style of play baffled their opponents. All of them made gains of from 30 to 50 yards during the contest. Coacher also outkicked the Edmonton kickers.

Edmonton backfield showed little combination work, but on the line proved to be the strongest team that has played here in some seasons. They ripped the Argonauts' line to pieces at times and confined most of their offensive plays to smashes at the line and were very successful most of the time. Twice, when within 10 yards of the local goal line, they were called back for interference and lost what were certain touchdowns. They were also poor tacklers and allowed the ball carriers to get away with greater gains than they deserved. Fumbles and misplays by the visitors enabled the Argonauts to get two somewhat unearned touchdowns in the first period although on the play the Eskimos were value for at least a try. Long runs by Coacher, Batstone, McCormick and Cochrane featured the play and the fumbles occurred close to the Edmonton goal line and Cochrane and Coacher were able to cross the line. In the second period the westerners carried all before them but lost possession of the ball twice when within striking distance. The end runs of the Argonaut backfield took the play to the other end of the field and Coacher kicked to the deadline for one point and then dropped a field goal for three more, making the half time scoring 13 to 0.

Soon after the third period began Batstone caught one of Fraser's kicks and after running 25 yards passed to Coacher who ran 50 yards for another try. This was converted by Batstone. Play was confined chiefly to the visitors' territory for the remainder of the game although three single points were added by the winners before the end of the game. Fraser being compelled to rouse on three kicks by Coacher. The summary:

ARGONAUTS EDMONTON
Strrett, rfw.....lfw, Sheard, Creighton
McCormick, Polson, lf.....rfw, Dunsworth
Batstone, Sullivan, rfb.....lfb, Dorman
Coacher, Abbott, lfb.....rfb, Fraser
Cochrane, qb.....qb, Rankin
Douglas, Huestis, snap.....snap, Shieman
Sullivan, Sinclair, r.....r, Fowler
Shay, Pugh, l.....l, Stevens, Moore
Romer, Burt, rm.....rm, Yancey, Harrison
Earle, Young, im.....rm, Palmer, Emery
Pear, Thom, ro.....ro, Day, Darling
Britnell, Burkhardt, lb.....lb, Burnett, Seely
Scott—Argonauts 23, Edmonton 0. Touchdowns—Coacher 2, Cochrane. Drop kick—Coacher. Kick to deadline—Coacher. Rouses—Fraser 3. Referee—Benjamin Stinson. Hamilton. Umpire—Stuart Fraser, Edmonton.

WASHINGTON LOSES TO EASTERN ELEVEN

SEATTLE, Washington.—Pennsylvania State College defeated the University of Washington here Saturday in their intercollegiate gridiron battle by a score of 21 to 7. The eastern team ran up its 21 points before the

CELTC LEADING SCOTTISH TABLE

Glasgow Rangers Lose Their Second Championship Association Football Game of the Season and Drop to Second Place

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GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow Rangers, champions of the Scottish Football League, lost their second championship game of the season and dropped to second place in the table.

DISCUSS CHANGES IN BASKETBALL

Missouri Valley Officials Hold a Rules Meeting and Those Interested "Go Over" 1922 Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—With the schedule meeting out of the way, basketball coaches and officials held the stage Friday in the annual session of the Missouri Valley Conference Athletic Association. The coaches held an interpretation rules meeting early in the day and in the afternoon all persons interested in the court game were invited to "go over" the 1922 code with the Missouri Valley members and officials. E. C. Quigley, National League of Professional Baseball Clubs umpire, was among the widely known Valley officials present.

Changes in the rules were discussed, among them being: In the center and other jump ball situations, each jumper is required to place one hand in contact with the middle of the small of his back and keep it there until the ball has been tapped. The referee is authorized to keep other players far enough away from the two jumpers in order to prevent interference with them in any degree.

A player receiving the ball while standing may take one step in any direction while in the act of putting the ball in any manner desired. Time out may be called for by a captain only when his team is in possession of the ball, unless a player very evidently has to leave the game, when time out may be called immediately.

LEHIGH DRAWS WITH SWARTHMORE, 1 TO 1

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—Lehigh University met the Swarthmore College team in an intercollegiate soccer match Saturday afternoon on the Taylor Field and drew, 1 to 1. Both teams were in fine condition and played well throughout the first period, with little to praise on the one side more than the other. The summary:

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ROBERT McLEAN IS WINNER OVER BAKER

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Robert McLean met Donald Baker of New York Saturday night in the Boston Arena in two speed-skating races and won both. The American speed-skating champion had no difficulty at all in winning the 220-yard dash in 19 1-5s, but the 440-yard dash was rather close, McLean winning by about one yard in 38s.

This was the feature of the opening night of the season of 1921-22. Henrik Peterson of St. Moritz, Switzerland, gave an exhibition of fancy skating. Mrs. J. A. Blanchard and N. W. Niles, who represented the United States in the fancy skating events in the last Olympic Games, also gave an interesting exhibition.

DETROIT IS BEATEN IN FOOTBALL, 14 TO 2

DETROIT, Michigan.—Yielding to superior power and skill in the fundamentals of football the University of Detroit eleven lost to the Washington and Jefferson University on Saturday afternoon at Navin Field, 14 to 2, and a season of unbroken successes for the Red and White closed with defeat. Measured in points, the Presidents' conquerors of every eleven they had encountered in the eastern part of the United States, were two touchdowns better than the Detroit team, who, though they fought with characteristic enthusiasm right up to the final whistle, accepted a decisive defeat.

NEW COACH FOR HARVARD

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ALL-PHILADELPHIA AN EASY WINNER

Women's Hockey Team From That City Defeats All-Boston Team on Wellesley College Field by a Score of 16 to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Massachusetts.—All-Boston's women's hockey team proved to be no match for the All-Philadelphia team here Saturday afternoon when the latter defeated the former on the Wellesley College field by a score of 16 to 0. It was the first of a series of three games which All-Philadelphia is scheduled to play in Greater Boston, the second game being scheduled for today, when the Sargent School of Physical Education is played on Radcliffe Field, Cambridge, and the third tomorrow, when Radcliffe College is met on the same field.

The All-Boston team was drawn from the leading individual players of Greater Boston. There were four members from Sargent School, four from Wellesley College, two from Radcliffe and one from Boston School of Physical Education. Miss Elizabeth Halsey, coach of hockey at Wellesley, played left back for Boston.

The All-Philadelphia team showed about the same superiority over All-Boston as the All-English team. This is not surprising, as the Boston players had had only one or two practices together, while the Philadelphia women have been playing together some time. They showed much the better teamwork and handled their sticks surer. Their shooting was also more accurate than that of the Boston players.

At the start of the game it looked as if Boston might make a fine contest, as the right wing and inside carried the ball down into Philadelphia territory, but this attack was soon repulsed and within the first five minutes Philadelphia carried the ball down the field and shot a goal. During the rest of the first quarter the ball was hardly ever outside of Boston territory and Philadelphia scored five goals.

The second period found Philadelphia scoring only one goal. The play was a little closer, though Boston was successful in getting into Philadelphia only once or twice. Miss Merle Spurrier at goal played finely for Boston and was largely responsible for keeping the score down.

Four goals were added to the score in the third period and 6 more in the final quarter. The Boston players showed the effects of the first three periods in the final quarter, while Philadelphia kept up its speed to the very end.

Miss M. Wiener, left inside for Philadelphia, was the high individual scorer, with 6 goals to her credit. She made a very brilliant goal in the

CELTC LEADING SCOTTISH TABLE

Glasgow Rangers Lose Their Second Championship Association Football Game of the Season and Drop to Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Scottish News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow Rangers, champions of the Scottish Football League, lost their second championship game of the season and dropped to second place in the table.

DISCUSS CHANGES IN BASKETBALL

Missouri Valley Officials Hold a Rules Meeting and Those Interested "Go Over" 1922 Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—With the schedule meeting out of the way, basketball coaches and officials held the stage Friday in the annual session of the Missouri Valley Conference Athletic Association. The coaches held an interpretation rules meeting early in the day and in the afternoon all persons interested in the court game were invited to "go over" the 1922 code with the Missouri Valley members and officials. E. C. Quigley, National League of Professional Baseball Clubs umpire, was among the widely known Valley officials present.

Changes in the rules were discussed, among them being: In the center and other jump ball situations, each jumper is required to place one hand in contact with the middle of the small of his back and keep it there until the ball has been tapped. The referee is authorized to keep other players far enough away from the two jumpers in order to prevent interference with them in any degree.

A player receiving the ball while standing may take one step in any direction while in the act of putting the ball in any manner desired. Time out may be called for by a captain only when his team is in possession of the ball, unless a player very evidently has to leave the game, when time out may be called immediately.

LEHIGH DRAWS WITH SWARTHMORE, 1 TO 1

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—Lehigh University met the Swarthmore College team in an intercollegiate soccer match Saturday afternoon on the Taylor Field and drew, 1 to 1. Both teams were in fine condition and played well throughout the first period, with little to praise on the one side more than the other. The summary:

LEHIGH SWARTHMORE
Saunders, lf.....rfw, Pratt
Meneses, lf.....rfw, Mode
Fernandes, c.....c, Landis
Mourer, lf.....lf, Crowther
Walters, rf.....rf, Davenport
Whitely, lfb.....lfb, Baxter
Warren, rfb.....rfb, Carr
Lamb, rfb.....rfb, Hampson
Rogers, lf.....lf, Heath
Grace, lf.....lf, Lowder
Brewer, lf.....lf, E. Test
Score—Lehigh University 1, Swarthmore College 1. Goals—Fernandes for Lehigh, Hampton for Swarthmore. Referee—J. Walders, Philadelphia. Lineup—Lewis and Duncan. Time—Two 10m. periods.

ROBERT McLEAN IS WINNER OVER BAKER

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Robert McLean met Donald Baker of New York Saturday night in the Boston Arena in two speed-skating races and won both. The American speed-skating champion had no difficulty at all in winning the 220-yard dash in 19 1-5s, but the 440-yard dash was rather close, McLean winning by about one yard in 38s.

This was the feature of the opening night of the season of 1921-22. Henrik Peterson of St. Moritz, Switzerland, gave an exhibition of fancy skating. Mrs. J. A. Blanchard and N. W. Niles, who represented the United States in the fancy skating events in the last Olympic Games, also gave an interesting exhibition.

DETROIT IS BEATEN IN FOOTBALL, 14 TO 2

DETROIT, Michigan.—Yielding to superior power and skill in the fundamentals of football the University of Detroit eleven lost to the Washington and Jefferson University on Saturday afternoon at Navin Field, 14 to 2, and a season of unbroken successes for the Red and White closed with defeat. Measured in points, the Presidents' conquerors of every eleven they had encountered in the eastern part of the United States, were two touchdowns better than the Detroit team, who, though they fought with characteristic enthusiasm right up to the final whistle, accepted a decisive defeat.

NEW COACH FOR HARVARD

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Harvard University has arranged with Frank Jedinski of Boston, Massachusetts, a professional wrestler, to succeed Samuel Anderson as coach of the varsity wrestling team. While the contract is subject to the approval of the athletic committee, Jedinski will report for work today.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

CANALETTO

Why He Is Being Talked About

As the days passed it became plain that something had happened to Canaletto, or to give him his proper name, Antonio Canale (1697-1768). I do not say that the busy world was more concerned than usual with this Venetian architectural painter who produced innumerable views, and occasionally a masterpiece; but among those who concern themselves with art the name of Canaletto cropped up in conversation; and there were articles upon him, including learned and rather excited reviews in Italian art magazines. When I visited the new Cotswold Gallery in Frith Street, Soho, and was admiring the pencil drawings of modern London by Edmund H. New, and thinking how fascinating topographical pictures of cities are, a friend suddenly said—"Canaletto lived near here at Silver Street, now called Beak Street."

"What's all the shootin' about?" I asked. My friend stared at me. "Oh," I explained, "I'm rather fond of popular colloquialisms, and that line from an amusing American play means, in the way I used it, 'What has Canaletto done this winter of 1921 that art men and art women should be peppering comments at me about him?'"

My friend smiled. "You certainly relate art to life," he remarked, "and why not? Your question is easily answered. Read the article on 'Canaletto in England' in the ninth volume of the Walpole Society by Hilda F. Finberg. Mrs. Finberg, as you know, is the wife of A. J. Finberg, the Turner authority, water-color and print connoisseur and—er—philosopher. They are running this charming little Cotswold Gallery where old-fashioned people like myself seek old-fashioned modern pictures, and old prints, and—"

Somebody more important than I called him away, and I said to myself: "You must really find time to examine the new art books that are accumulating on your new unread art books shelf. You are a subscriber to the Walpole Society, and you should have read this article on 'Canaletto in England' weeks ago."

Having a conscience I went straight home to read the article, and on the way I recalled what I knew of Canaletto, and how he has impressed me. That is the proper way to write on a famous painter—to scheme your article from your own memories, without opening a book, or looking again at a picture by him, and to tell it all as if you were answering a question put by an intelligent child. Well, there are plenty of Canalettos in the world. All the great galleries have Canalettos, and I suppose that those who have never been to Venice take their impressions of the City of the Lagoons from his dashing architectural pictures. Not only was he a fine draftsman but he was a master of tone, and he could give, as well as anybody, the mass of a great wall, the natural grouping of buildings, the glitter of water, and the sense of the little life of man bustling about the great architectural features of Venice. And I suppose that he was one of the first to take an interest in atmospheric problems, and what is called today *plein air*; but I don't think that he ever argued about such matters, or knew that he was doing anything uncommon; he just used his good eyes, and saw that things were happening in the sky, and in the air about him, quite as interesting as people, or buildings, or the black gondolas flashing down the bright canals of Venice. Then I recalled his pupil, Guardi, and wondered if I didn't think that Guardi was the better man of the two—Guardi so lively, so gay, so fresh and quick with his gestures and accents. "That may be," I reflected, "but we must remember that Canaletto started the game, and that Guardi had the advantage of seeing all that his master had done. And after all I am sure that Guardi never produced a finer and nobler thing than Canaletto's 'The Island of St. Michele in the Lagoon' in the Wallace Collection. That is a great atmospheric epic, and perhaps M. Michel did not exaggerate when he stated that it stands comparison with Vermeer's 'View of Delft.'"

Then I saw, as in a vision, the great Canaletto at the Wallace Gallery, and the magnificent 'View of Venice' in the Louvre, and his lovely 'Eton College Chapel' in the National Gallery; and I remembered seeing in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection a splendid view of 'Whitehall' and how I was bothered because Canaletto had stuck into the picture, close to Whitehall, Le Soeur's statue of Charles I, which is really half a mile away, because he liked it and thought that it would look amusing alongside Whitehall. It was Canaletto's way to take 'liberties with the disposition of buildings,' so that in some of his pictures you must make up your mind that certain buildings are there, not because they are there, but because Canaletto liked them to be there.

Then I turned my mind to what I knew about Canaletto's stay in England, and the curious discrepancies and disputes about it: how it has been said by some that he never came to England at all, but that an impostor aped his name and style, which accounts for the number of second-rate pictures passing under Canaletto's name. Ah, I remembered an article by Herbert P. Horne in the Magazine of Art; he labored to prove, and quite failed, that Canaletto was never in England at all; and that many of the pictures going under his name which we pass by without interest are really by his nephew, Bellotti, and by imitators, for this Venetian set a fashion in architectural pictures, and many great men, even Turner, Constable, Whistler and the landscape Frenchmen owed something to the "heartless mannerism" of Canaletto. "Heartless mannerism" was Ruskin's phrase. When Ruskin is

wrong no one is quite as wrong as Ruskin, and when Ruskin is right no one is quite as beautifully right as Ruskin.

By the time my excoitations had reached this point I was at my own door, and hurrying upstairs to my shelf of new, unread art books. Ah, there was the set of Walpole Society volumes, and there was No. 9 still (I blush) unpacked. So I opened it and there was Article II, "Canaletto in England," by Hilda F. Finberg, a long, informing article with plates of 27 pictures by Canaletto now preserved in England, and a Catalogue Raisonné of his English Views running into 23 pages.

This fine piece of research work is, I suspect, final. Mrs. Finberg proves beyond doubt that Canaletto was eight years in England. He came in 1746, and he remained, with one short interval, until 1754 or 1755, and the first picture in the book is a lovely thing, painted in 1746, "The Thames from Richmond House," now in the possession of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; no mannerism here, just frank, fresh, ordered nature before the Thames was spoiled. It was painted from an upper back window where Richmond House stood in Whitehall. This, I suppose, is "the view from the garret of a little shop on the site of what is now the corner house of Richmond Terrace, Whitehall," where Canaletto lodged for a time. We are told that he was "whimsical and varied his prices every day." His chief lodging in Silver Street, Golden Square, no longer exists under that name. Since 1883 it has been known as Beak Street. When Canaletto set up business there as a painter of topographical landscapes to the nobility and gentry of England he issued an advertisement, being a practical man, and knowing that pictures are painted to sell. Here is the advertisement, which is quoted by Mrs. Finberg from Daniel Lyson's "Collectanea":

"Signor Canaletto hereby invites any Gentleman that will be pleased to come to his House, to see a Picture done by him, being 'A View of St. James's Park' which he hopes may in some Measure deserve their Approbation. The same View may be seen from Nine in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, and from Four till Seven in the Evening. He lodges at Mr. Richard Wigg's, Cabinet Maker, in Silver Street, Golden Square."

So now you know what has happened to Canaletto in the winter of 1921 in London. Through Mrs. Finberg's tireless research he has been "placed" in London, and his English views, so beautiful, many of them, I now find myself treating him as a reality. This afternoon as we passed Richmond Terrace, driving up Whitehall, I remarked to Belinda, "Canaletto lodged there."

"Really," she said, "how interesting. What a lot you know."

"No," I replied, "I don't know a lot. But I know where to find what I don't know."

"No," I replied, "I don't know a lot. But I know where to find what I don't know."

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS AND EMIL FUCHS

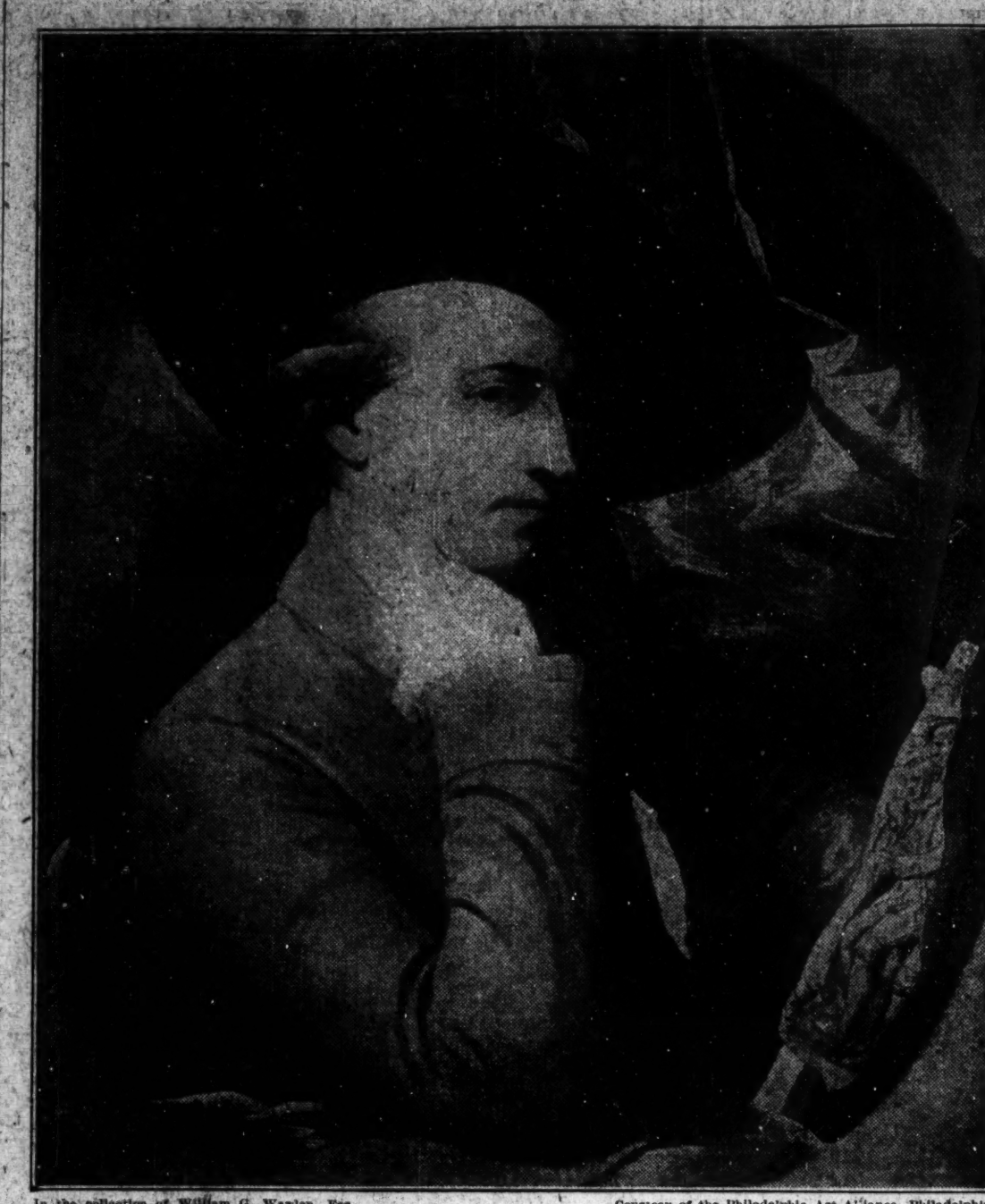
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In staging the third annual exhibition of the New Society of Artists, in the Wildenstein galleries, currently with the winter exhibition of the Academy and the striking display of water colors in the Brooklyn Institute Museum, there is a suggestion of dramatic intent. The New Society was hailed in its beginnings as an offshoot of the Academy, projected in dissent from the reputed extreme conservatism of the elder body and expressive of an impulse toward liberalism that was said to have no place in academic esteem. This strained version of fact, disclaimed by the promoters of the organization, was fast fading from public notice during the two years in which the New Society took its chances as an attraction in mid-season. The Academy show is a fixture for this particular time of year and the present shift of the other for contemporaneous display has led to its designation as "The Little Academy."

There is no possible rivalry between the two bodies, and they cannot be compared. They have in common exhibitors whose work is of dominant interest wherever it is shown; but the younger body is perforce a class corporation, limited in its public appearances by wall space available in private quarters, while the ample galleries of the Academy give hope to worthy aspirants from all over the country. There are certain modernist members of the smaller body to whom Academy hospitality has been denied, but it is not pretended that such members would draw largely upon public favor were they paraded by themselves. They now fit acceptably into excellent company, but it cannot be said that their lack of welcome in the Academy has been due to their so-called modern methods, for the "Small Town" of Charles Rose, which has a conspicuous place in the Academy show, goes as far in planes and geometrical features as any of them, and he writes N. A. after his name.

Perhaps the chief appeal of the New Society exhibition is in its intimate quality. It spares the eye the bewilderment of a large gallery. An expert has done the hanging in several rooms of moderate size, in each of which a visitor may find pleasing variety in painting and sculpture and may linger and enjoy the spectacle in every part.

Several Academicians may be noted in the list who have chosen to tender their offerings only to the New Society. Robert Henri deserves a place at the top because something in the Academy displeased him several years ago and he has not since sent anything there. He makes three contributions, one a nude whose foreshortened attitude is experimental and the other two bust portraits of children



In the collection of William G. Warden, Esq. Courtesy of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, Philadelphia

Benjamin West from a self portrait

BENJAMIN WEST

His Contribution to Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—There are many who would claim that America is barren of art traditions—that, while she may have given to the world great inventors and economists, her contribution toward the advancement of art has been microscopic. Fortunately, however, we are gradually waking to the great influence exerted by artistic impulse upon the life of a nation, and in that awakening we are rediscovering the treasures.

Born in the small Quaker community of Springfield, now Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, October 1738, Benjamin West lived to be the great dictator in the art of his day, not only in America, where his influence was paramount, but also in England, where he became the second president of the Royal Academy, having refused the first presidency in favor of his English colleague, Sir Joshua Reynolds.

It remained, however, for the Philadelphia Art Alliance, under the guidance of Albert Rosenthal, to show appreciation for the work of this early American painter in concrete manner through a painstaking accumulation and exhibition of his work. The exhibition opened to the public on November 29, and never before in this country has the work of Benjamin West been so comprehensively treated. From the roughest sketch to the completed masterpiece, from the earliest efforts of the talented boy to the mature study of the master, the exhibition opens to public understanding not only the achievement of the artist, but the methods whereby he attained his success.

The powerful imaginative study and the dynamic conception of history appealed to West far more than any other phase of artistic composition. He possessed a remarkable ability to portray action through the sweep of his composition: each part, each figure contributing in bodily movement. Among the drawings: many of which are preliminary studies for imaginative groups, is the sketch of a Roman war chariot in hot pursuit. The strain upon the chariot, the wild rearing of the horses, the swirl of the rider's drapery, all add to the atmosphere of wild abandon. The impression, however, is gained by means far different from the modernist draftsman, through the subtlety of craftsmanship and the knowledge that the whole can move no farther than the minutest of its parts. It is, therefore, in the drawings that one begins to appreciate fully the real genius of Benjamin West. There are studies of the human body, of its movement and form, of the human hand, and of many bodies in compositional relation with each other.

West's versatility as a painter is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable features brought out by the exhibition. From the collection of drawings, numbering 175, we pass to landscapes, to imaginative and allegorical conceptions, historical interpretations, and to the exquisite portraits for which the artist has long been cele-

brated. Like many another colleague, however, past present or future, West despised his genius for portraiture and longed for the heroic, for the "grand manner" in painting, and for the opportunity to develop his surging imaginative ideas. Fortune smiled upon him, and he became Historical Painter to the King. From that period we have "The Death of Wolfe," "The Battle of La Hogue," and many other historical, Biblical and allegorical canvases. The minuteness with which West studied his composition may be seen in the preliminary studies for his imaginative paintings. Among the drawings are several masterly fragments suggestive of the faces and figures in his "Moses."

West's genius, however, never exceeded the boundaries of good taste. Gentleman by nature, he was also gentleman by profession. No one can look upon his family groups without feeling the Madonna-like beauty of the mother and child. West appreciated the delicacy and dignity of motherhood, and the exquisite flower-like beauty of youth.

West was primarily interested in the person, and secondarily in contributory background and costume. Often, as in the portrait of "Mary Fox Lawrence," or in those of "Robert Auril Hay Drummond, ninth Earl of Kinnoull and of his Next Brother Thomas Drummond," the backgrounds are complex, even elaborate, but they are always appropriate in tone and perspective, never attracting attention, although contributing richness and depth to the whole.

One can readily imagine with what sense of relaxation West turned from the exacting technique of his portraiture to the freedom of his imaginative ideas. "Apollo and the Muses," or "Psyche on the Rock" emphasize especially the less serious mood of the artist and his love for bright colors seldom indulged in his more serious mood. Whatever his motif, however, his rule of composition required that all lines and masses should tend toward the central object, and in general that all-important focal point occupied the center of the canvas.

So comprehensive is the exhibition that it were impossible to do more than touch upon the many interesting phases of artistic development which it suggests. Nor could greater homage be paid an artist. Few of the modern brotherhood could stand so severe a test, few have sufficient variety of ideas or of technical ability to create so varied, so stimulating a gamut of artistic achievement. Benjamin West had more than one string to his lute, and the Philadelphia Art Alliance should be congratulated upon its first achievement as a pioneer in the reawakening of America's artistic consciousness and pride.

WATER COLOR

Artists, the Public, and the Medium

NEW YORK, New York.—Those who now say that ours is the age of water color seem to forget Girtin and Cosens, Turner, Crome and Cotman, and the other artists who, long ago, made water color not only the vogue in England, but its special distinction, so much so that it is often claimed as a wholly English art. The "old" Water Color Society in London is among the most venerable English societies of artists, and its shows are only second in importance to the Royal Academy's. There are innumerable water-color societies and water-color clubs in America; almost every large city that gives any attention to art claims one. There are innumerable exhibitions. The latest, the "Group Exhibition" now open at the Brooklyn Museum, proves the profound interest taken where interest should be most influential.

And yet, dealers, when approached, fight a little shy of water colors, that is, in America. In England, Turner is still a prophet, the fashion is not outworn. According to the dealers, the American public is indifferent, will not buy water colors, and no man of common sense can be expected to deal in anything for which there is no demand, so small a demand that it is not worth supplying.

This is a curious state of affairs. On one side, artists who delight in water color, or they would not be eager to support so many water-color societies and exhibitions; on the other side, a public, on whom the artists depend financially, not in the least eager to buy or to own water colors—if the dealers are right. Oils always appeal to a large public, prints to a more exclusive public, but to water colors the public, it is asserted, turns a cold shoulder.

Why the artist rejoices in water color is plain. It is a delightful medium, though one of the most difficult to master. Like etching, water color should be spontaneous, direct, if it is to have any value whatever and, therefore, the artist must have such complete technical command that every stroke, every touch of his brush will express just what he means to it. He cannot wipe or rub out, and work over, as in oils; if he does, the freshness goes and with it, his effect, his impression. But, once the command is attained the artist can do much with this medium that he can do with no other. He can note down a passing effect in color which etching can do no more than suggest in line; moreover, he can state certain facts of color and atmosphere, above all of cloud and sunshine and luminous skies, with a directness and certainty not to be had from oils.

This is why Turner loved water color, why in water color some of his most beautiful work was done: impressions of valleys in sunshine, of mountains in mist, put down so simply that, to look at them, is to wonder how from such simplicity such astounding truth of form and tone and light ever was evolved. This is why Whistler loved water color, one respect at least in which he agreed with "the old amateur," as he called Turner. His water colors as a rule are the merest notes, but they are notes which give all the truth and beauty of the impression he wished to record. And this again is what attracted to water color the English Brabazon who, at his best, got out of it a charm that often eludes the professional artist; and also the American Winslow Homer, so accomplished a master of the medium that his figures at times is the more irritating. No one has ever shown as he has the beauty of the palm tree swaying in the wind, a movement of the utmost subtlety. There are drawings of the subject now at the Brooklyn Museum that no student, who has the chance, should miss seeing. But when Homer undertook to do things that water-color was never intended to do he became almost photographic.

There is in the same exhibition one of his drawings of Negroes wading through water in which the figures are as motionless as if they had been borrowed from the camera. The praise lavished upon Homer suffers because usually it is unqualified. He had his splendid qualities, but he had his limitations. They should be pointed out, for the student will be misled if taught to believe that everything in Homer's water colors is perfect. Already, the attempt to force water color to accomplish what is not within its province, which he at times encouraged,

has been the undoing of too many American water-colorists.

The public, it seems, does not conceal its disinclination to notes in art, unless they are by artists the reliability of whose works as investments has been assured in the sale-room—the modern criterion of art. The artist who wants to sell as well as paint his water colors, a not unreasonable ambition, makes the mistake of playing down to the purchasing public by giving his drawings with such an elaboration of detail that they might be passed on for art paintings. Nothing could be further removed from the line drawings with flat washes of color by Girtin and Cosens than the labored, built-up anecdotes and historic tableaux in water color manufactured by even their English descendants. What, possibly, could there be in common between Turner and Sir John Gilbert or the Pre-Raphaelites, for instance? American exhibitions are crowded with carefully worked out landscapes and figures that might just as well, or a good deal better, have been done in oil, for all the water color quality they retain. Many are framed in as heavy gold frames as if they were really the sort of painting the public is willing to patronize. Scarcely an exhibition of water colors is held that does not add new proof of this tendency to the degradation and, in the end, the ruin of the art. Far better for the artist would it be to make his water colors solely to please himself, even though it might be to store them up by the thousands as the Turners were stored in the cellars of the National Gallery.

THE LEICESTER GALLERIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is a curious exhibition now on at the Leicester galleries, and if it is possible to admire much that we do not like, and like much which we do not admire in matters of art, then there are few people who will not find something in this show to their satisfaction. The drawings by Millet, soft, tender, full of a noble sadness, contrast with those of Albert Rutherston, wiry, stiff, and full of sippant gaiety; while the sculpture of Frank Dobson is hard, forceful, and devoid of sentiment either sad or gay. The Millet drawings are mostly studies for world-famous pictures, such as "The Sowers," "Sowers," and "Knitting." They are the work of a man entirely absorbed in the reality of his subjects: their lives, their poverty, their aspirations. They are essentially a painter's drawings, and are solely concerned technically with the treatment of three dimensions by means of two.

Rutherston Drawings

While Millet is concerned with the grim reality of men, Albert Rutherston is intrigued with the light fantasy of puppets. Men, clouds, trees, children are all objects which he places first on a stage of his own making and then proceeds to draw them looking through glasses which willfully distort. "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players" becomes to him "All the world's my stage and all the men and women my players." To get the most out of his work one has to be in sympathy with his stage. Then a charm of color is apparent, and an unflattering, line compels admiration. Fans, decorative panels on silk and drawings for book decoration give him opportunities for slight inoffensive conventions. This is the first exhibition of his work since the war, and, knowing him previous to that as Albert Rotherstein, the brother of William Rotherstein, and designer and decorator of many productions by Granville Barker, we see in these drawings that he has taken the pencil up exactly where he laid it down for the sword.

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We thread the earth in silence!
In silence build our bowers,
And leaf by leaf in silence show, till
We laugh atop, sweet flowers.
—Leigh Hunt.

An Architectural Pearl

After describing the abbey church of Vézelay, built on a hill overlooking the two departments of the Yonne and the Nièvre, Miss Bethan-Edwards in her "Literary Rambles in France," says:

"At the foot of the hill on which Vézelay stands, rising from a narrow, walled village street, and evidently placed on low ground in order that its details might be seen to advantage, is another famous church, that of St. Père-sous-Vézelay. This is of the thirteenth century, while Vézelay belongs to an earlier period. In the abbey church we have the rounded arch, here the pointed, while in the interior of St. Père-sous-Vézelay we have studied simplicity and absence of detail, the exterior is of a richness, surmounting, and grace, all the more striking, perhaps, because so close to our eyes. The church stands indeed by the wayside, and we come suddenly upon its tower, one story springing magically from the other, as in Antwerp Cathedral, the blue sky shining through its delicate apertures, an extraordinary lightness being obtained in combination with great splendor and solidity. The architect seems to have begun his work without any precise notion of the ending, and the result is a gorgeous and fanciful whole, of which it is difficult to give an idea. The facade, unobscured by a defaced, is marvellously rich in sculpture and design, while above it, in much better condition, rises, wing-like, a kind of aerial porch as sumptuous in ornamentation. High above this the pinnacles of the tower show figures, statuettes, and ornamentation in great lavishness, all in deep sober grey, not white and cold as in the exterior of Vézelay. Enormous flying buttresses gird the church, giving it a look of wonderful strength, although not perhaps improving the general effect. The surprise that this church is to us, as we come upon it so suddenly, and the contrast it presents to the poverty of its surroundings, will not easily be forgotten. Fine as Vézelay is itself, planted fortress-like on its airy height, St. Père-sous-Vézelay is hardly less impressive—an architectural pearl."

Assault

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the elementary lessons of the student of the Anglo-Saxon common law is that in order to maintain legal action for assault there must be roused in the one assaulted reasonable apprehension of unpermitted bodily contact. Even so elementary a rule of law as this, discloses the vast possibilities awaiting the general recognition by humanity of the present availability of Christian Science.

Christian Science, as revealed by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," teaches that "All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." (Page 468.) This being so, the universe that man is conscious of is wholly good; therefore all that man in Science can apprehend is good, and his one contact is with infinite good or Spirit. In such action there is no friction, for there is no opposing force to the power of divine Love.

"The understanding, even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear, and plants the feet in the true path—the path which leads to the house built without hands 'eternal in the heavens,'" writes Mrs. Eddy ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 454), and she continues, "Human hate has no legitimate mandate and no kingdom. Love is enthroned. That evil or matter has neither intelligence nor power, is the doctrine of absolute Christian Science, and this is the great truth which strips all disguise from error." This statement, thrown into juxtaposition with the legal definition of assault shows it to be obvious that as mankind grasp the infinite meaning of the allness of God, Principle, and His law, such specific problems presented to human law as this question of assault will vanish in the practice of their divine solution. Since the essence of assault is fear of further offense, it must be clear to anyone, that the overcoming of fear and the replacement of understanding of the impotence of matter will eliminate from consciousness all fear of any material contact, in which case action at law therefor will naturally cease.

This is only one of the ways in which may be glimpsed the inevitable simplification of human experience attendant on an understanding of Christian Science. Its healing and simplifying effect is clearly evidenced today in individual experience, and just as surely will it lighten the lump of society's seeming perplexities. All that makes for complexity is the belief in more than the divine One; just as all the ground there is or can be for assault at law is the belief in the existence of two forces, one good or innocent, the other evil and blameworthy. When mankind reaches the conclusion that nothing material is blameless and that nothing evil really exists, then will they be ready to heed the admonition of Paul, "That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; And be renewed in the spirit of your mind; And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." Then will be manifest the new birth to social standards and a new and ascending sense of the law, which in Anglo-Saxon countries represents the great history of the struggle in matters of human conduct to reach ever higher levels of interpreting the Truth about justice and equity.

It was in complete realization of the tremendous eventualities of the universal understanding of God that Jesus pointed out the fallacy in human law in the Sermon on the Mount, where he counseled the multitudes, "Ye have heard that it hath been said, 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth'; But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." It is obvious that in order for this admonition to be practical, fear of the adversary and his power of destruction must yield to the understanding that man in God's image and likeness is not, cannot be opposed, since the good that he reflects has no opposite in fact; that therefore there is no life in matter to be offended, smitten or destroyed, but that spiritually man is forever at peace, as the Psalmist sang: "Great peace have they which love thy law; and nothing shall offend them."

Had humanity sufficiently understood this promise, and coupled it with the words of John, "perfect love casteth out fear," lay courts would not have been crowded for centuries with petty and serious charges of assault, and judges would have been relieved of the tedium of distinguishing the allegories of kinds of fear or apprehension. But that the courts have been so clogged is no cause for discouragement. The universe of which the real man is conscious now is free of human strife, and the only task of mankind is to replace its human frailty with consciousness of spiritual strength. Now, in the court of Spirit the trial is ended and there reappears the dictum which Mrs. Eddy gives in "Science and Health," p. 442: "Our attitude is spiritual, our government is divine. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" Christian

Scientists, who read and heed the judgment of Spirit, learn to be a law unto themselves against any suggested possibility of harm from evil of every kind. In other words, the battle of the Christian Scientist is with the mortally mental claim of evil to leap upon and destroy the revealed divinely mental Truth. Such mental assault can be no more a power where it arouses no fear of offense than can action for physical assault lie at law without apprehension having been aroused. And fearlessness, be it remembered, is for the Christian Scientist not a passive or negative state, but a positive, active alertness in deciding, and understanding the government of the one divine Mind and so seeing His kingdom come on earth. This kingdom it is which is banished forever the supposititious power of the one evil. And "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation; Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

Hay's Notebooks of
His Travels

Late in the autumn, he made a flying visit to Turkey. The pocketbook in which he jotted down hour by hour, the sights which most impressed him on this trip shows how keenly and also how independently, he observed. He does not record the ordinary things, or give rein to morbid and emotions. He makes, rather, a skeleton from which he might afterwards develop a well-rounded, graphic picture. As usual, he puts in bits of landscape. Here, for instance, are glimpses on the Danube:

"Wild and superb scenery to Orsova. Red sandstone hills by Greben. The lake. The Pass of Kazan. Long before we came to it we could see the dense veil of vapor behind the hills. A sheer granite rock on the left of the Greben Lake like the Schreckhorn. As we entered the pass a wild storm of rain and wind came howling through: the rain whirling like a volley of bullets. Nature making a last desperate stand. The cliffs rising higher and higher, till the last one sprang sheer two thousand feet, its head buried in the tattered clouds. Just beyond a tranquil collapse. Here is most plainly seen the remains of Trajan's road. Not only the mortise holes but a portion of the gallery itself followed in the rock exists." (November 9, 1867.)

Hay and his companions sailed from Constantinople to Trieste by an Austrian Lloyd steamer. As it steered westward Hay "watched the matchless view of the city, cut off by the Golden Horn Promontory. The reason why this view is so famous, he discovers, is that as you look back St. Sophia and the Mosque of Achmet, with their many minarets, are fused into one. Soon Olympus looms up, and 'velvet hills.' Then, the magic passage through the Bosphorus, among islands which live in memory as colors—pearl, opal, sapphire, amethyst. At Corfu, Hay went ashore and spent several enchanted hours. "The water," he remarks, "has the same delicate green as the Stamboul, if seen directly, blue, if seen obliquely." He stayed long enough at Trieste to see the city, and to exchange calls with the eccentric American Consul, Alexander Thayer, the biographer of Beethoven. After running into a snow-storm on the Semmering, he reached Vienna in the evening of November 23.

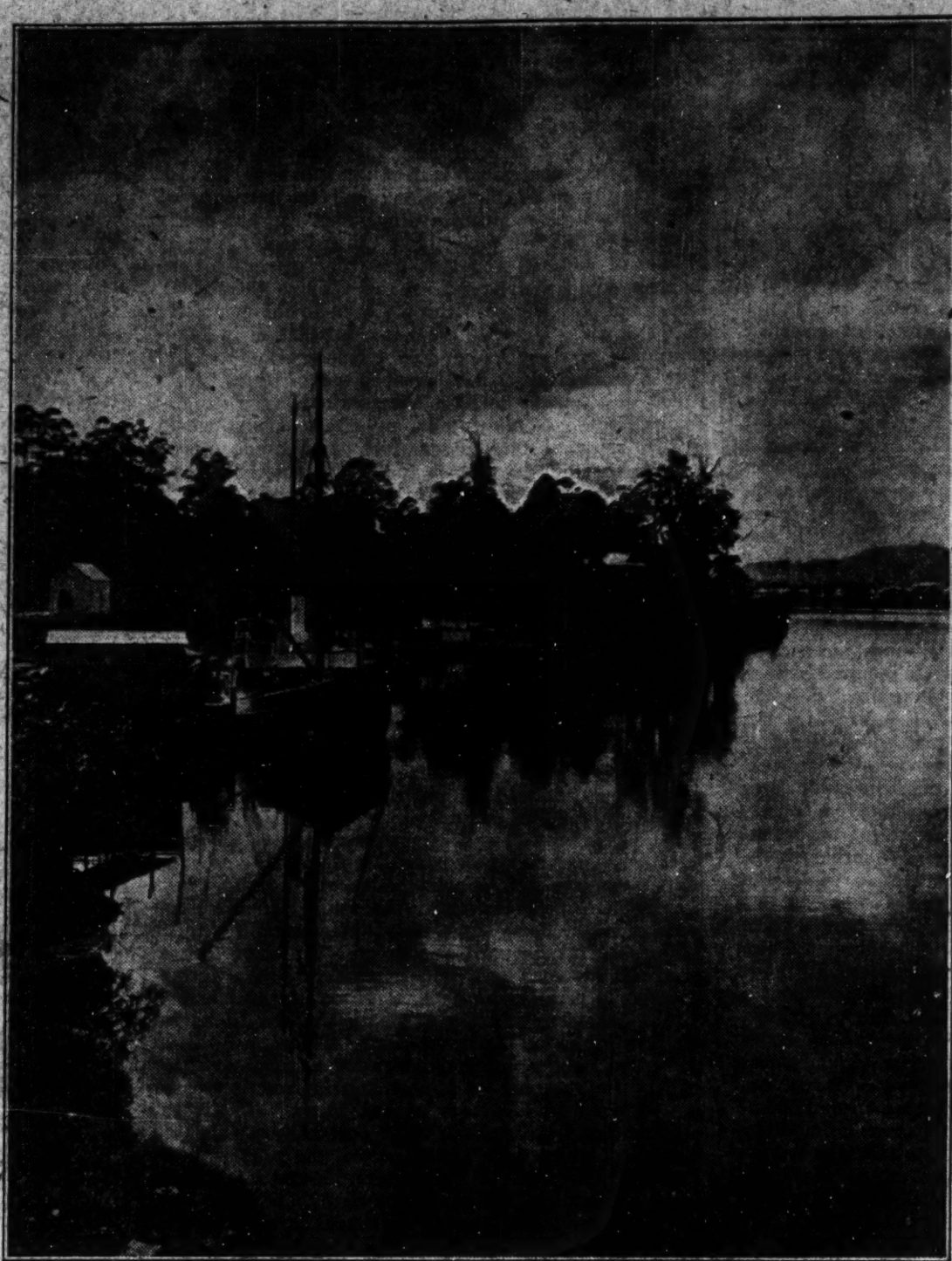
Writing to Nicolay while his impressions were still vivid, he sums them up in a few lines:—"A magnificent day on the Danube to Orsova, and another to Rustchuck—over the railway all day to Varna—and by breakfast time the next morning we were starting with delight of green hills at the unparalleled spectacle that greets you as you sail down the Bosphorus into Constantinople. That closes for me in this world. I verily believe, my sensations of great cities. The last is infinitely finer than anything I ever imagined. I am pretty sure there is nothing that approaches it on earth. We had perfect weather—June at its prettiest in Illinois, for instance—and this staid with us all the time. We passed a day in Asia, climbed Mt. Boukolourou and saw the rates of the morning. We had great larks, which I have not time to write." "The Life of John Hay," William Roscoe Thayer.

A Day's Walk on
the Map

"Must you stay and work in London?" At A. May's questions in "If I May." "But you will have ten minutes to spare. Look, I have an ordnance map—let us take our walk upon that."

"We will start, if you please, at Buckley Cross." That is the best of walking on the map; you may start where you like, and there are no trains to catch. Our road goes north through the village—shall we stop a moment to buy an apple or two? Apples go well in the open air; we shall sit upon a rate presently and eat them. A pound if you will—and now with bulging pockets for the north."

"Over Buckley Common. You see by the dotted lines that it is an unfenced road, as, indeed, it should be over gorse and heather. A mile of it, and then it branches into two. Let us take this lane on the left; the way seems more wooded to the west." "By now we should be passing Buckley Grove. Perhaps it is for sale. If so, we might stop for a minute or two, and buy it. We can work out how many acres it is, because it is



Tweed River, north coast district of New South Wales, Australia

An Australian River

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New South Wales is justly proud of its progressive and beautiful north coast district and is not wholly pleased at the movement for the formation of a separate state which would take in this rich province. A trip up the Tweed River, from the Tweed Heads to Murwillumbah, offers a series of lovely contrasts.

There is pleasure in the memory of an afternoon in the heart of an Australian summer. The small steamer leaves behind the Tweed Heads, the golden beach, and the roar of the long Pacific rollers breaking on the sand. We pass up the varied smooth waterway which runs to the busy river township. For three hours we watch a succession of tropical and semi-tropical scenes, great plantations of bananas, flourishing sugar cane, patches of rich dairying country, and stretches of virgin land awaiting the touch of the plow to spring into amazing fertility. Many returned soldiers are at work, and such men are the backbone of this prosperous north coast country which lies on the Queensland boundary. The combination of volcanic soil, hot sun, and magnificent rainfall, averaging sixty-six and thirty-nine hundredth inches annually over a period of thirty-seven years, has presented unrivaled opportunities, and the result is apparent. We are told of sixty thousand acres milked daily throughout the Tweed-district, and of butter factories ranking among the best in the Commonwealth.

One looks back in memory on the abundant variety of every mile of river, but the two most interesting sights are the Fingal Rocks passed in the first stage of the trip, a series of peculiar rock formation akin to those of the Giant's Causeway, and the towering peak visible out at sea and named Mount Warning, by Captain Cook, in the dawn of Australian history. In quaint contrast with this majestic height and with the rock children of countless centuries is the little Rawson Island, product of the river dredge.

The shadows are long and the sun-glow is changing to a glorious sunset as we come easily into Murwillumbah, the terminal point of the Grafton-Clarence Railway and a center of the timber industry, as well as of those sources of wealth which have been looking out on us from shoreline and steep slope.

Ben Jonson on Style

For a man to write well, there are required three necessities. To read the best authors, observe the best speakers; and much exercise his own style. In style to consider what ought to be written; and after what manner. He must first think and exorcise his matter; then choose his words, and examine the weight of either. Then take care in placing, and ranking both matter, and words, and the composition be comely; and to this with

diligence, and often. No matter how slow the style be at first, so it be labored and accurate; seek the best, and be not glad of the forward conceits, or first words that offer themselves to us, but judge of what we invent, and order what we approve. Repeat often what we have formerly written; which besides that it helps the coherence, and makes the juncture better, it quickens the heat of imagination that often cools in the time of setting down, and gives it new strength, as if it grew luster by the going back. As we see in the contention of leaping, they jump farthest that fetch their race largest; or, as in throwing a dart or javelin, we force our arms back to make our loose the stronger. Yet if we have a fair gale of wind, I forbid not the steering out of our sail, so the favor of the gale deceive us not. . . . But the safest is to return to our judgment, and handle over again those things, the easiness of which might make them justly suspected. So did the best writers in their beginnings; they imposed upon themselves care, and industry. They did nothing rashly. They obtained first to write well, and then custom made it easy and a habit. By little and little, their matter showed itself to them more plentifully; their words answered, their compositions followed; and all, as in a well ordered family, presented itself in the place. So that the sum of all is: ready writing makes not good writing; but good writing brings on ready writing. Yet when we think we have got the faculty, it is even then good to resist it; as to give a horse a check sometimes with a bit, which doth not so much stop his course, as stir his mettle. Again, whether a man's genius is best able to reach higher, it should more and more contend, lift and dilute itself, as men of low stature raise themselves on their toes, and so oft times get even, if not eminent. Besides, as it is fit for grown and able writers to stand of themselves, and work with their own strength, to trust and endeavor by their own faculties; so it is fit for the beginner, and learner, to study others and the best. For the mind and memory are more sharply exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own; and such as accustom themselves, and are familiar with the best authors, shall ever and anon find somewhat of them in themselves, and in the expression of their minds; even when they feel it not, be able to utter something like theirs, which hath an authority above their own. Nay, sometimes it is the reward of a man's study, the praise of quoting another man fitly; and though a man be more prone and able for one kind of writing than another, yet he must exercise all. For as in an instrument, so in style, there must be harmony and consent of parts.—"Discoveries," by Ben Jonson.

December

Dimmest and brightest month am I;
My short days end, my lengthening
days begin:
What matters more or less sun in the sky,
When all is sun within?
—Christina Rossetti.

Tis a Handy Thing

[Two Dorsetshire worthies discuss the enclosure of the common]

Thomas
Good morn t' ye, John. How b' ye?
how b' ye?
Zoo you be gwall to market, I do see.
Why, you be quite a-lwoded w' your geese.

John
Ees/Thomas, ees.
Why, I'm a-gatton rid ov ev'ry goose.
An' sossion I've a-got: an' what is woose.
I fear that I must sell my little cow.

Thomas
How zoo, then, John? Why, what's the matter now?
What, can't ye get along? B'ye run a-ground?
An' can't pay twenty shillens ver a pound?
What can't ye put a lwoad on shelf?

John
Ees, now;
But I do fear I shan't 'thout my cow.
No; they do mean to teake the moor in, I do hear.
An' 'twill be soon begun upon;
Zoo I must sell my bit o' stock to-year.
Because they won't have any groun' to run upon.

Thomas
Why, what d'ye tell o' I be very sorry
To hear what they be gwall about;
But yet I s'pose there'll be a 'lotment vor ye.
When they do come to mark it out.

John
No; not vor me, I fear. An' if there should be.
Why 'twouldn be so handy as 'tis now;
Vor 'tis the common that do me good.
The run for my vew geese, or vor my cow.

Thomas
Ees, that's the job; why 'tis a handy thing
To have a bit o' common, I do know.
To put a little cow upon in Spring.
The while woose's bit ov orchard grass do grow.
—William Barnes.

The Old Post Road

The old road between New York and Albany was, for the greater part of the way, but a rough belt through a virgin forest. Occasionally a farmer had cleared a few acres, the lawn of a manor house were open to the sun, the road was varied by the majesty of Hudson and pallade for a brief while, or by the precipitous walls of mountains, so thickly wooded that even the wind barely fluttered their sombre depths. . . . Gertrude Atherton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1921

EDITORIALS

Where China Is Not China

It would seem as if the great powers had begun to realize something of the danger of their so-called peaceable penetration of China. At the rate they were going, they were approaching a period when there would have been as many opportunities for them to fight one another inside the Great Wall as they ever found in Flanders. It was Germany, as Dr. Koo says, who took the lead in the last great phase of aggression in 1898. On the 6th of March of that year the government in Berlin forced the Chinese government to grant a lease, for ninety-nine years, of the Bay of Kiaochow, in the province of Shantung. It was part of the policy of finding a place in the sun. The summing process was, however, immediately followed by that of three other European nations. The first of these was Russia. The government in St. Petersburg had a much more comprehensive scheme than had Berlin. It required a lease of the whole of the peninsula of Liaotung, with the harbors of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the right to build a railway, to be guarded by Russian troops, connecting both these harbors with Vladivostok. No sooner had "the ally" secured this concession than France came on the scene. France wanted a concession at Kwangchow, on the eastern shore of the peninsula of Liu-Chow, which forms the northern arm inclosing the Gulf of Tong-king, just across which lies the great French colony of Indo-China.

As soon as all this was agreed to, there came a voice from the Foreign Office in London. The Foreign Office had noticed what was going on with some concern. It now demanded a lease of the territory of Kowloon, a tract on the mainland opposite the port of Hong Kong, which it explained was absolutely necessary to it in order to protect Hong Kong itself against the modern advances in arms. In addition to this, the Foreign Office required a lease of the Port Wei-hai-wei, in the province of Shantung, opposite Port Arthur, on the southern promontory of the Gulf of Chi-li. With regard to this last concession, the Foreign Office made no secret at all. If Russia was going to Port Arthur, then it was necessary that somebody should be in a position to call a halt on any further attempt to dominate China, and the harbor of Wei-hai-wei offered an excellent point d'appui for any contemplated action of the British fleet. The last lease was signed on the 1st of July, 1898. Thus in just under four months, China had been forced to part with all these valuable possessions, to four great European powers, on the sole ground that Germany had set the example in the great game of grab.

It was not for a moment to be supposed that the Japanese Short would look on undisturbed whilst the European Codlin was giving such extraordinary manifestation of his friendship for China. But the government of the Mikado was not yet ready. It waited seven years. Then, one winter's night, the Japanese fleet steamed suddenly up the Yellow Sea in its famous attack upon Port Arthur, and the Russo-Japanese War began. It ended, as everybody knows, in the peace of Portsmouth, and by that peace the government in St. Petersburg transferred to the government in Tokyo all its rights in the Liaotung Peninsula. The last country consulted in all these operations was, of course, China. But as soon as the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed, the government in Tokyo proceeded to show the government in Peking that it could as truly be its friend as Russia. In other words, it forced Peking not only to consent to the transfer of the Russian lease, but to considerably extend the period of that lease. Thus, by the end of the war China had obtained a fifth master, for though Russia resigned her rights in Southern Manchuria, she maintained her rights in Northern Manchuria.

The fate of the different concessions reflected pretty thoroughly the motives of the aggressors. France, having established the fact that if Germany could bite, she could bite also, proceeded, after her manner, to pay very little further attention to Kwangchow. Great Britain was equally remiss. Kowloon remained to be fortified at a more advantageous season, whilst as for Wei-hai-wei no further notice of it was taken beyond the setting up of an administration. Indeed, it was said, humorously enough, as the years passed by, that Downing Street had seized upon the port for the benevolent purpose of supplying Sir James Stewart Lockhart, the commissioner, with a convenient domicile in which to continue his studies of old Chinese literature. Very different was what happened in Manchuria. The Liaotung peninsula became a great center of Japanese activity. Port Arthur developed into a naval and military station of considerable proportions, the headquarters of a division. At Dalny a mint was established. All along the railway Russians gave place to Japanese, whilst the Japanese customs houses and banks spread northward into the province, in a way to which attention was drawn in the columns of this paper at the time. The peaceful penetration of Manchuria by Japan had begun, and it has been pressed with feverish haste and determination ever since.

The coming of the great war immediately eliminated Germany. The Kiaochow enclave was occupied by Japanese troops, under the promise never yet fulfilled that it should be returned to China; whilst with the Russian revolution, and the slackening of the grasp of St. Petersburg, the way was opened for Japan further to extend her influence in Manchuria. Such was the position of affairs when the Conference met in Washington. Then a remarkable thing happened. The government in Washington was found pressing for a review of the Chinese situation, with the result of the debate of the committee on Saturday last, which ended in the communiqué subsequently issued to the press. According to this communiqué, France is willing to retire from Kwangchow, Great Britain from Wei-hai-wei, and Japan from Kiaochow. Inasmuch, however, as the terms on

which the surrender of the leases is to be made are not divulged, it is difficult to estimate the exact significance of the proposal. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that what is being surrendered is not very important when contrasted with what is being retained. The great port of Hong Kong and the territory of Kowloon will be retained by England. The last power to object to this will probably be China itself. For any Chinaman will tell you that the chief gainers by the English occupation have been the Chinese themselves, whilst the port has been thrown open to the commerce of the world. Very different is the situation in Manchuria. Here Port Arthur has become not only a closed port commercially, but a great place of arms, from which the Chinese hold on Manchuria is very steadily being sapped. Sentimentally, no doubt, China would wish to recover Hong Kong. It is not pleasant to have an alien flag flying over even an atom of a vast territory. But much more serious to China would be the unfortunate loss of the great province of Manchuria and that of Mongolia beyond, and China suspects that the evacuation of Kiaochow is to be but the prelude to a tightening of the grasp on Manchuria. Perhaps, therefore, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, the gratitude of China to the great powers need not be overwhelming. At the same time, the precedent has been established, and that precedent will continue to demand a surrender of Chinese soil to the Chinese.

The Wood-Forbes Mission's Report

WHILE it is not a foregone conclusion that the recommendations contained in the report of the Wood-Forbes mission to the Philippines will be adopted, or that the policies advised will shape immediate future legislation affecting the people of the islands, it seems quite probable that its findings will be accepted as conclusive so far as the attitude of the present Washington Administration is concerned. The assignment of the mission to former Major-General Leonard Wood, now Governor-General of the Philippines, and W. Cameron Forbes, a former governor-general, quite definitely forecast the intention of the President and the Secretary of War to regard the conclusions of the investigators as final. It was in no sense a political mission, but rather a friendly visit of inquiry for the purpose of learning the exact status of the residents and citizens of the islands. While the publication of the summarized report has been delayed somewhat longer than was expected, the people of the United States were able long ago to forecast its probable tenor. The expressed conclusion that the Filipinos are not yet ready to accept the full responsibilities of political independence only emphasizes or confirms the earlier decision of General Wood to remain in the islands for at least a year as the friendly administrator of the government, as it is now constituted.

It is the advice of the mission that "the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the power already in their hands." It is made clear that this recommendation was not made hastily. Every populous district in the islands had been visited, all classes had been consulted and their wishes considered, and it is made to appear that there does not exist generally among the Filipinos an inordinate desire for that complete autonomy which has been so frequently demanded for them during recent years. Indeed, it is shown that the desire is that whatever measure of independence may be granted shall be under the protection of the United States. The report indicates that there may have been serious misapprehension all along as to the hopes and wishes of the native peoples of the archipelago in respect to political independence. The report says: "We find everywhere among the Christian Filipinos the desire for independence, generally under the protection of the United States. The non-Christians and the Americans are for continuance of American control." And this is followed by the enlightening clause, "We find a general failure to appreciate the fact that independence under the protection of another nation is not true independence."

The conclusion would seem to be that there is not, therefore, a desire on the part of any representative peoples of the Philippines that the protectorate maintained over them since the Spanish-American War be removed. There is, unquestionably, a persistent desire that a fuller measure of autonomy be granted, and it is in discussing this, and not absolute political independence, that the report observes that the present status should be maintained until the people "have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the power already in their hands." And it appears to be the determination of Governor-General Wood that the proper use of this power given to the people be insisted upon. He would cause the suspension, preferably by the Philippine Legislature, of enactments by which it has been sought to diminish, divide, or limit the authority of the Governor-General as defined by act of the United States Congress. In case of a refusal by the insular lawmakers so to amend the enactments, it is recommended that Congress bring about their nullification. The manifest purpose is, as it is declared to be, so to provide that there shall not be established in the Philippines a condition which may leave the United States in the embarrassing position of assuming a responsibility without authority to assert or to defend its unquestioned rights.

Armenia

THE appeal addressed by the American Committee for Armenian Independence to Mr. Briand, shortly before his departure for France, makes sorry reading indeed. The great difficulty with the Armenian question today arises, not from any poverty of argument or of material for making a renewed appeal, but simply from the weariness of the great public, everywhere, of the whole question. Shameful as it is to have to admit it, the world has been hearing of Armenian atrocities for many decades past. Millions of people have never known the time when Armenian atrocities did not figure periodically in the news of the day. These horrors, which Armenia has endured for so long, appeared to culminate in the early years of the war when the population of whole districts, numbering hundreds of thousands, were

massacred or deported. But all through the war, massacres went on, and they have continued practically ever since.

Now it is a thankless and well-nigh useless task apportioning blame to various powers for this shameful condition. It must, however, be apparent to anyone who will study the matter carefully, that the power most to blame is unquestionably France. As the American committee reminded Mr. Briand, in its recent appeal, as a result of negotiations in 1916 between the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Armenian national delegation, France undertook, after the victory of the Allies, to give autonomy to Cilicia under French protection. The Armenian national delegation, upon this condition, cooperated in raising a force of Armenian volunteers, a force which took a splendid part in the Palestine campaign, whilst Armenian volunteers distinguished themselves in France in defense of Verdun. At that time, official and popular France vied with each other in insisting that, when victory was finally achieved, Armenia should secure independence and statehood. It is today a matter of history how, within a very short time of the signing of the armistice, France began to repair the breach between herself and Turkey. Not only did she fail to protect the Christian population in Cilicia when the British handed over to General Gouraud the policing of the country, but there is all too much reason to suppose that practical assistance was given to the Turks in their determination to resist the settlement imposed by the Allies. Within three months of the British evacuation of Cilicia, in the October of 1919, some 20,000 Armenians were massacred at Marash, and massacre and outrage have continued sporadically right down to the present time.

The climax, as far as France is concerned, was, of course, the signing of the now notorious Angora pact, a few weeks ago. Under this agreement, Armenian Christians, and all other Christians in Cilicia are handed over to the mercy of the Turks. What this means, and will mean in the near future, is daily becoming more evident. Discussing the matter in New York a few days ago, Charles R. Vickrey, secretary of the Near East Relief, declared that Armenians from Cilicia, Aintab, and Marash were already crowding down to the shores of the Mediterranean, at Mersina and Tarsus, eager to secure transportation of any kind to Cyprus and Syria. "The Turks," Mr. Vickrey declared, "are now pouring into districts placed in the hands of France by the Allies," with results which can easily be imagined.

What France will do in the matter it is impossible to predict. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that the more the recent Angora treaty is considered the more utterly impossible does it appear. A parallel to the French conduct in handing over Cilicia to the Turk would, the American committee declares, be found if Great Britain were to conspire with German insurgents, and, in repudiation of the Versailles Treaty, return to them the newly liberated Alsace-Lorraine. The parallel is terribly convincing for the simple reason that it is terribly true.

Fashion in Art

THERE are people, rather superior people, who do not consider that art should ever be allied to social functions, and who regret that art should ever hover about the skirts of fashion. But most artists have to earn a living; they can earn a living only by selling their pictures, and selling a picture is a much more difficult business than painting one. Now and again an artist, the rare, world-forgetting type, is so engrossed with his work, and so impatient of interference, that he resents buyers and avoids them persistently. Turner, Matthew Maris, and Albert P. Ryder were of this kind. It was a difficult matter to purchase a picture from either of these aloof artists, but the majority of painters are not like them.

Sir John and Lady Lavery, who have recently opened a joint exhibition of their pictures in London, frankly consort with fashionable and eminent people. The Right Honorable Winston Churchill wrote the introduction to the catalogue of their pictures, and they held a succession of private views at which most of the fashionable and eminent people of the day were present. The dresses and hats that these dainty patronesses of art wore were described at length in the newspapers, and it is probable that the descriptions of the frocks and hats worn by these ladies at the private views occupied more space in the newspapers than the descriptions and criticisms of Sir John and Lady Lavery's pictures. Many artists disapprove of this mingling of art and fashion, but there may be a little jealousy in their disapproval. Sir John and Lady Lavery are quite entitled to advertise their pictures in the way that they prefer, and as regards the public, the sight of private view butterflies patronizing art, and chattering to one another about anything but art, distinctly adds to the gaiety of a winter afternoon.

There have always been patrons of art. Once they were princes and popes, and the patronage of fashionable ladies is no worse, and no better, than the patronage of princes and popes. In each case vanity enters into the smiling condescension. Anyone who walks round the rooms of the exhibition of the National Portrait Society, now open in London, must realize how important a place fashion plays in the business side of art. There are titled ladies in London who are repainted each year by the fashionable portrait painters of the day. It must be admitted that the artist occasionally pays more attention to their frocks than to their faces, and that some of the newer manifestations of portrait painting in London might quite accurately be described as "A Lady in Her Surroundings." The problem with which the great portrait painters of the world were absorbed, that of searching out character, seems to be entirely neglected by some of the fashionable portrait painters of today. Their pictures are really portraits of a dressmaker's creations, not of individuals.

The painters who ally themselves with fashion have their reward. So, happily, do the austere painters. It is gratifying to find that this season certain artists who have been showing small landscapes, and others who have been showing small portraits, not of frocks but of

individuals, searched out and recorded, have sold more than two-thirds of the works displayed. The day of large pictures has gone by, the day of small pictures has arrived, and it is of good omen to find that the men who are painting small lyrical landscapes, and small, straightforward portrait drawings, are having as great a success as those who are subsisting on the fashionable patronage of the day. The painters of the 3,000 pictures that crowd the walls of the Autumn Salon in Paris probably enjoy neither much patronage nor many buyers; but they have the solace of a kind of notoriety, and the reflection that many of the young painters of other nations will next year be imitating them.

Editorial Notes

BETWEEN the Washington Conference and the report of the British committee on the position of English in the educational system of that country there is a distinct relationship, though it may not be apparent. But the first has emphasized in a startling way the universality of the English language, and the second the neglect in British schools to make the language a supreme object for study. And what is true of Britain may be equally true of the United States. Mr. Fisher's government report shows, if it shows anything, that those who have the safeguarding of the language are not doing all that is necessary to fit it for its great destiny as the world language. He shows that there is an inadequate conception of the teaching of English, and that the only possible basis of a national education is a thorough knowledge of the English language and literature. Just so! If, for instance, the schools throughout the English-speaking world took up systematic training in the sounded speech of standard English, correct pronunciation, and clear articulation, the child who speaks one language in the school and a jargon in the street would become scarcer, and possibly extinct.

MANY persons, at one time or another, have been struck with the waste of material that is permitted in American forests, as compared with the care of Europeans, as a rule, to make use of every last twig that falls. Worth noting, therefore, is the news item from the Pacific Coast which shows that fallen timber in some of the forests out that way is to be used extensively in the manufacture of grape stakes for California vineyards. One order for these stakes will require, we are told, 100 freight cars for its transportation, but the best thing about it is that it will reclaim cedar trunks that have been on the ground for years. The difficulty about such reclamation in general is not so much in finding "down stuff" that is sound enough to be useful, as it is in discovering a use that will make recovery profitable.

A PHILOSOPHICAL attitude toward the smaller things smooths many rough places. It is the possession of one of the British Prime Minister's unofficial advisers, namely his own daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George. At a recent civic banquet at which Miss Megan was present with her father, the Prime Minister found the heavy stiff band of his official garment somewhat oppressive, his usual habit being soft collars and freedom of movement. His efforts at adjustment of the uncomfortable band proving useless, he turned to his young daughter for help. "Don't worry," she advised, "it will soon be over." The calm words had the desired effect. Perhaps the collar ceased from troubling; at any rate the Prime Minister settled down comfortably to the business in hand, namely, the dinner and the speeches.

ZULU taken down in shorthand is the very latest phonetic achievement at University College, Oxford. It is quite a novel experiment which one of the professors is carrying out with the aid of a Zulu who is visiting England. A new sound in the Zulu language has been discovered which will have to be taken down by the shorthand writers without any idea of its meaning. It will then be transcribed and submitted to the Zulu visitor, who will pronounce upon its accuracy. Zulu is not the only African language to which the professor is giving his attention. Incidentally, but significantly, he is forging an instrument of peaceful penetration for the commercial activities of the West in the African continent.

IN NOVEMBER, 1772, The Morning Post of London carried at the top of the first column of the front page an advertisement of the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, giving the cast of "As You Like It" and "Harlequin's Vision." Beneath was that of the Theater Royal, Covent Garden; the play "The Beggar's Opera." The Morning Post was then issued in pamphlet form, and the advertisement of Gay's opera was not difficult to find. The 150th anniversary of the Post finds the paper modern in garb and running to twelve pages. "The Beggar's Opera" is among its advertisements this autumn of 1921, but exactly where, is the business of the theatergoer to discover. No hard matter, but harder than in 1772.

IS THE world likely to accept as typical the dogged characteristic claimed for his country by Captain Albert R. de Joannis, in the phrase "France never quits"? The Captain accompanied Miss Lenglen, the French tennis player, to America last summer, and objects to her "placing France before the American public as preferring to quit rather than to face defeat." And yet all through the great war France established a reputation for grit and tenacity, and for a dogged perseverance which won admiration. The France of the "sauve qui peut" seems to have become nothing more than a remote tradition.

"WIRELESS" will play an important part, in the near future, in making Australia and the United States better known to each other, whether the means of communication be an imperial relay system or a semi-private undertaking. The recent statement in the Australian House of Representatives by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, should place the fact beyond doubt. But it will depend upon the quality of the news and the ability of the propagandist to meddle effectively whether the wireless is to sow national ill-feeling or cement brotherhood.